HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,353 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	500	W. A. Whaler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. BENGAL	4469	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3325	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	23th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris. ....24th Mar
ROME	3911	1000	A. W. Adamson.... 7th Apr.

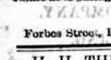
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons H.P.	Captains. About	
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart ....12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt ....26th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 508, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	29th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	18th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	805	29th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	A. Bachinger	4,000	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,300	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
31st January, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,851 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February.
The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military Garrison in India—a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that the Company have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the Publication of the Announcements on the Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they want their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been based on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 foot broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot extra 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th "
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	19th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks Re-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME C. B. FILLY out of a well-bred Waler Mare, Age rising 4 years, Height 15·2, has never been tried, but by her make and shape should have a turn of speed. A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4 off, Height 15·2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee.
The above are being sold for no fault.
A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Lamps, Cushions, &c., suitable for a Galloway.
The above can be seen on application to, and all Particulars obtained from,

M. UNDERWOOD,
Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

DIRECT FROM THE
NORTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY.

PRICES AND QUALITY
SIMPLY UNAPPROACHABLE.

COMPARISON INVITED AND COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

Flowery Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	10 per lb.
Imperial Mixture	"	1	2 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15 "
Household Mixture	"	0	9 "

Liberal Discount to Messes, Clubs and Steam-ship Companies.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash Prices. Rs. A.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0 9
Eighteen Penny do. do.	"	0 15
Two-Shilling do. do.	"	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do.	"	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do.	"	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	Rs. 4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 9 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 27 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	Rs. 6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c.	Rs. 14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	" 32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	" 50 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. INDIAN INK. LIQUIDS. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
As extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000; is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gopaiah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt Studs, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 60, and ruby at ca. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4: guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., Ld.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN
TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron. Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant (*"Turnera Aphrodisiaca"*), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.
Selected from the Best and Latest Reigning Attractions, ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
NOW ON VIEW 5-30 to 10 p.m.
"ZANA," The Ariel Marvel, who floats in space, the world's illusion.
"MOOSHMEE," Barnum's Latest Novelty.
"SHE" created from Rider Haggard's wonderful Novel, and the century's Phenomenon.
"SCOPTONIA," a wonderful instrument to look through a grass or a Brick Wall.

THIS EVENING,
APRIL 1,
THE BERLIN SUCCESS.
This Beautiful Illusion has created an enormous sensation in Europe.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
Soldiers, Volunteers and Children Half-price.
The Exhibition of "SHE" will be DISCONTINUED after SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE EXHIBITION
AT THE SECRETARIAT
WILL BE OPEN
TO-MORROW, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,
OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
Electric Light and Band every evening.
Entrance Re 1. Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TOLL FARM OF NASIK DISTRICT FOR 1891-92.
TENDERS are hereby invited for the right of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from the 1st of April next.
Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the HUZUR DEPUTY COLLECTOR, NASIK, not later than 12 noon official time, on the 20th instant.
For all particulars regarding the Tolls, or the conditions under which tenders should be made, apply to the HUZUR DEPUTY COLLECTOR, NASIK.
W. PORTEOUS,
Collector of Nasik.
1st February, 1891.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE DISSOLVED the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between us and carried on in the name of "BALKRISHNA AND DIKSHIT" from the 1st instant, from which day we have begun to do business on our own respective accounts, I, BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, at No. 10, Church Gate Street, 3rd floor and I, H. S. DIKSHIT, at No. 10, Church Gate Street, 2nd floor.
BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
H. S. DIKSHIT.
February 5th, 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS
AND
SHAWL MERCHANTS
TO HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CZAREWITCH OF RUSSIA.
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact, the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1890.
2.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Ekanath Raghunath Khote and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, as Directors of the Company.
4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
6.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 6th February 1891.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th February, 1891, both days inclusive.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of COTTON GREY, 36" wide, yards 19,000, more or less, and may be required, 4,000 yards to be delivered by March 15th and the balance by June 30th, 1891.
2.—TENDERS will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, or Bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7.—Tenders will be opened by undersigned at NOON on Monday, the 23rd February, 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.
W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Allpore, the 3rd February, 1891.

IN PURSUANCE of a RESOLUTION PASSED at a meeting of the Leading Gentlemen of the various castes of the Hindoo Community held at the MADOW BAUG, on the 1st of February, 1891, we, the undersigned, beg to CALL a MEETING to ADOPTING a MEMORIAL to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA PROTESTING against the BILL now before the VICEREGAL COUNCIL for raising the AGE of CONSENT, which interferes with our time-honored religion and religion, on SUNDAY, the 8th February, at 3 p.m., at the MADOW BAUG. We beg to request all Hindu Gentlemen, who sympathise with the object of the meeting, to attend.

Vurjeevandass Madowdass Ravbadoor Nana Morojee
Ravjee Venayeck J Bunkersett
Chatoorbhooj Morarjee
Dhuramsey Soondersee
Damodar Thakersey Mooljee
Gordhandass Gokaldass Tejpal
Dhunderdass Tapidass
Vasudrawdass Pursotumdass
Treebhowandass Vurjeevandass
Gordhandass Khatav Maranjee
Kanrandas Natha
Jamnadass Nursey Katav
Liladhur Shamjee
Jugmohandass Vurjeevandass
Liladher Jeyram Naranjee
Jamnadass Gigabhy
Tejpal Gopjee
Manmohandass Dayaldas
Treebhowandass Jugjeevandass
Mangaldass Kahandass
Rajaram Govindram
Maganlal Joogdihoy
Manjee Nur Purseet
Manoohurdass Ramjee
Pranjivandass Hurjeevandass
Vurjeevandass Keeorjee Josey
Nagardas Premchandass
Khimjee Luxmidass
Narrondass Hurjeevandass
Manohlal Damodardas
Mahajee K Jamsetjee
Kanakey Premjee
Choonilal Motilal
Assercharam Tulsjee
Dhanjee Chotoorum Bhat
Ishvorlal Annatlal Deve
Nanabhoy Madhavraw
Soonderam Girjashanker
Purjaram Mayashanker
Gordhandass Shivram Vias
Girjashanker Kasiram Drivedy
Ganesh Ramchander Chunderker
Mureshvar Shreedhar Sathe
Venayeck Narayen Achaiya
Bhimacharya Jhalkikar.
Rajaram Shastra Bodas
Shreedhar Ganesh Jinsivale
Luxman Ramchandra Vaidya
Shamrao Pandurang
Dhondu Shankar Garud
Mahadew Chimnajee Apte
Jamsitram Nanabhoy Huridas
Govind Balajee Khere
Govindram Bhau Prabhakar
Dehavram Nanabhoy Haridas
Babu Ramchandra
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
Bhai Luxmanjee Ooranker
Madadew Gavrobs Bhendey
Wassoodew Raghoonath Bhau
Wassoodev Shastree Karadkar
Janardhan Raghoba
Datatirya Ramchandra Bhondey
Shastree Bholanath Bhagwan
Shivram Vaman Sadhale
Govind Shunker Saput
Ramchandra Venayeck
Ganesh Gopal
Gungadhur Vurjee
Pandurang Yagneshvar Pitkar
Purshotum Dhondu Tilu
Gopikison Ramratandass
Indravadan M Vora
Nandvadan K. Mehta
Sakharam Ganesh Bhau
Ragnath J Marathe
Hari Ravjee Jadad
Manockjal Amratlal
Amidas Jeyram
Ranchord Hiramanji Ghevde
Shastree Moulshanker Asharam
Choksey Vrajvalabh Munsookram
Ramchandra Krishna Thakore
Govarjee Madhowjee
Venayeck Bapujee Khothare
Vaman Trimbuck Ghevde
Ramnath Vithal Paradkar
Manohashanker Jayashanker

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.
PRIZES FOR BEST DRESSED, &c.
STILT SKATING and SKATING in LIFE BOATS by the Professor.
2 to 4 free to Children.
5 to 7 Admission 8 Annas. Band.
9 to 11-30, 1 Rupee.
Ladies' invitation by Ticket only.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
AND
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY
will be held at Mahim on
SATURDAY, February 14th, at 4-30 p.m.
H. E. the GOVERNOR will preside, and LADY HARRIS has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.
All Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the GYMKHANA has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m.
L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.
A BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED at AJMERE, on 2nd February, 1891, under the charge of Mr. W. D. HENRY.
JAMES WALKER,
Manager.

NOTICE.
MR. C. PERCY JONES is AUTHORIZED to SIGN Per Procuration for SANDAY, PATRICK & Co., Karachi.
SANDAY & Co.
Bombay, 7th February, 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Notices to the following effect will be moved:—
(i) By Thomas Blaney, Esq. "That, in reference to the statement regarding the 'almost certain' necessity that would arise to raise the general tax and to increase Town Duty on grain" the Standing Committee be requested to submit any revision of that statement which they may consider necessary, in view of the statement made by the Commissioner on 2nd instant on the same subject.
And (2) by K. M. Shroff, Esq., "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish proposals as to the way he intends to dispose of the Sum of Rs. 50,000, sanctioned for paving footpaths.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 6th February, 1891.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Inglis) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I wasjable to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal25.C., "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley, "Able to give list of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonld, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory."—Mirza Saheb-ud-din-Khan, "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.
"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months	3	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	4	„ „
„ 12 „	5	„ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, watta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on MONDAY next at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 p.m. on 15th February, 1891, for the SUPPLY OF INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery.
2.—Forms of Tender, conditions of contract, and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of One Rupee.
3.—Tenders should be marked thus, "Tenders for Supply of Stores."
4.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
G. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Dated Warora, 14th January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Iron and all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપ્ટોલા શેકબ્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April, 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore.
Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.
Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March, 1891, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 31st January, 1891.

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NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
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Khotwady, Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
LESLIE E CANTEM, late son of A. M. Cantem, deceased, late Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.
DANIEL WILLING, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry, at Bhusawal, an East African.
THOMAS PATTISON, late Engine Driver, N. W Ry, Quetta.
EDWARD SUTTON, late Supervisor, N W Ry, Quetta.
ANDREW COLQUHOUN THOMPSON, late a Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
THOMAS ALEXANDER, late Engine Driver, N. W. Ry, Sukkur.
DOMINGOS SEBASTIAO DE SOUZA, formerly Butler to Major General E L Russell, Bombay Intantry, but late of Tivim Bardez, Goa.
JOHN DIAS, late an Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department, Portuguese.
GOOLABI, woman, alias Bhanwatti, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JAMES PURDIE, formerly Resident Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, and late of Mandalay, Burma.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd February, 1891.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 56.
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INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. as. pa.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	21	all	9314
Bank of Hindostan	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	180
Bank of Western India	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	510
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	8 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	620	620	7 pr. ct.	625
Char. Mercantile	20,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	630
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	2125	all	171 pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,500	625	612	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	610	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Glazing Co	160	500	all.	15 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kamgarkhoo)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	200
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Steamship Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000.	..	505
Brault's Cawnpore Cotton Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	91
Colaba	750	2,400	2,400	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,362
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	100	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sahashy	300	500	all	20	
Hensel Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	30	410xd
Kanga	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5'0
Motasetli Co	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	112½
New Bezar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	545
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Sabapathy (Bollarry)	602	500	500	40	380
Saseroon	200	500	500	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	500	500	2	5'0
Surat	100	1,000	1,000	2½	1,200
Surat	400	2,000	750	5	410
Swadeshi Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Tolkart	..	500	..	Rs. 80	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Bank Buildings	750	150	150	7½	160
Bandra Reclamation	500	50	50	12	50
Badhani Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,00	70	750
Bombay Scinde Punjaub Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	34xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Bombay Steam Cotton Press	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	340
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
George & Co., Ld	600	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assurance	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	191
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Mahareneo Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,0 0	1,000.	20	372½
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	400 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	15
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	4	2	78xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	95	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	1,000	40	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	5'0
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hing u gnat Mill	700	800	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360x
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
James Greaves	1,000	600	25	10 pr. ct.	630xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jaushed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khanagam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	9,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	907
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Manbodh Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,230
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	710
Oriental	4,745	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,110
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	23	1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern Indian	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	490
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Rhyn Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Sg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-6
Carolas	„ 235
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Five-Franc Pieces	„ 235
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-9
Gold Leaf	„ 21-4
Bar Gold, 22 ct. English, 100 touch	„ 21-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-7
Pekin do.	„ 21

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105
Four-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105-8
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	200
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	100-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 5d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 13-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.		1s. 6d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 6 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 6d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 6 1-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 6 5-16 to ¼d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 6 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 6 11-32d. to 9-32d.
France	6 Do.	do.	179¾
Do.	6 Do.	do.	179½ to 179¾
Calcutta	At sight		100 3-32
Do.	60 days	do.	99½
Madras	At sight		100 3-32
Do.	20 days	do.	99½
China	60 days	do.	217

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Suez, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continents of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Telegraphic communication with Ecuador and all places south of Ecuador cut off by failure of Cable between Panama, Santa Elena.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Baths' Blindfold Race, 7 a.m.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Departure of English Mail per S. S. Siam, 2 p.m.

Sorosis meeting at 4 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Races.

Annual Soiree, Cercle Litteraire, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m.

B. V. A. Camp opens at Mahaluxmee.

Marryatt Lawn-Tennis Cup Competition closes.

Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

THE Lord Bishop will preach at St. Nicholas' Church to-morrow (Quinquagesima Sunday), evening at 6-30.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for January, 1891, daily average attendance 194·35 ; admissions 2,080 ; prevailing disease, fevers.

THE ALEXANDRIA INSTITUTION.—The date of prizes distribution has been altered to the 13th of March. H. E. Lord Harris has consented to preside, and Lady Harris to deliver the prizes.

CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary treasurer has asked us to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 214-11, from a few native gentlemen received through Mr. D. R. Chichgar.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING.—Inspector Jones reports that on Thursday night, while he was making his rounds, he found that 3 lamps at Sion Road, 1 at Matoonga, 6 at Dharavi Road and 4 at the Ferguson Road, were not lighted.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th January, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 990 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 9,385 in the earnings.

THEOSOPHY.—A paper on the aims and objects of Theosophy will be read to-morrow evening, at 5-30 p.m., at the Theosophical Hall, 17, Tamarind Lane, next to the Cathedral, Fort. Friends and sympathizers are cordially invited.

POSTAL DELIVERIES IN BOMBAY.—Since the correspondence which appeared in our columns complaining of delay in the delivery of letters in Malabar Hill, four additional postmen have been put on in that district and three in the Fort.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Dylal Kumroodin Alabux, at the Esplanade Police Courts on a charge of making a false declaration of goods which he consigned from the Carnac Bunder, G. I. P. Railway, to Lahore, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 10.

REPORTED THEFT.—Premjee Lowjee, a groom residing at Kalbadevi, reports that his room was broken into on the night of Thursday last, and property of the collective value of Rs. 30 stolen. Premjee suspects a man, named Vasan, who was once in the employ of his master, and had been lately dismissed.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM-CAR.—A young Mahomedan boy, aged fourteen years, was yesterday evening run over by a tram-car opposite the Salvation Army Hall. At about 7 p.m., the deceased tried to cross the street, and the driver of the tram being unable to put on the break on account of the suddenness with which he came on the rails, the boy was run over. He was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died half an hour after he was admitted.

EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.—Dhondoo Gunajee, a gardener, employed at the bungalow of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, at Walkeshwar, was on Thursday night bitten by a snake while he was working at some trees. His cries brought his relatives on the spot, and they at once set about applying native medicines to the wound. They caused about a dozen fowls to suck the poison from the wound, all of which died on account of the poison imbibed by them. The man rallied in about an hour, and is now doing well.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Laxmon Yesu, a notorious Hindoo badmash, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On the 30th of last month the accused was seen loading a cart with iron pipes, at Doorgadevi Road. Rustomjee Edulje, a Parsee dealing in water-pipes, who saw the accused, thought the action of the accused very suspicious, and at once asked him who he was. The accused did not give any satisfactory answer, and was at once handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in Common Jail.

THE CLARKE ROAD ACCIDENT.—John Paul and Krishna Appa, servants in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and on duty at the level-crossing at the Clarke Road, were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with causing the death of Abdool Rahiman and Kosha Malu, by a rash and negligent act, inasmuch as they did not close the gates at the Clarke Road level-crossing when they knew that an engine was about to pass the enclosure, and when it was their duty to do so. The accused were remanded in custody, and the case adjourned pending the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the deceased.

MR. BUDRODDIN TYABJI AND THE CONGRESS.—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—I had an interview with Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, of the Bombay Bar, now here, sometime ago. Mr. Budrudin had little to say about Hyderabad and its affairs not being able to devote, as he said, any attention to such "studies." But he was anxious to express himself freely and clearly as regards the Congress question. He said that though he did not look with favour upon such extravagant demands as those embodied in the "Madras scheme," yet he was as great a sympathiser of the national movement to-day as he had been when presiding at the Madras meeting of the Congress. If he did not take part in the proceedings for some years, it was because the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, of which he was president, was against his doing so. And as he knew that he could do a lot of good to the Bombay Moslem community by being in touch with it, and that he Congress could get on without him, while "the Islam" could not, he kept aloof, though he was at heart a great sympathiser.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—His Excellency Lord Harris will preside at the distribution of prizes to the young ladies of the Alexandra School on Friday, the 13th March next. The prize-distribution will take place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Her Excellency Lady Harris has graciously consented to distribute the prizes. The day on which the exhibition of the Alexandra School takes place is, as a rule, the 10th of March, the wedding day of H. R. the Princess of Wales, to commemorate whose wedding the Alexandra School for native girls was established, but owing to other engagements of his Excellency the Governor the 13th of March has been fixed by his Excellency. It is gratifying to note that the five young ladies from the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution who were successful at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, have secured high rank, having obtained places amongst the first-one, one-third portion of the pupils gazetted as having passed.

A POLICE DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Millen prosecuted Govind Ramjee, discribed on the charge-sheet as a policeman doing duty at her Majesty's Government Dockyard, on a charge of withdrawing himself from the performance of police duties without permission and without having given due notice of his intention to do so. The evidence of the prosecution went to show that the prisoner absented himself from duty without permission or without apprising his superior officer of his intention. On being arrested it was ascertained that he left his post to entertain his uncle who had come from his native country. Govind's defence was that he absented himself for two days from duty as he then intended tendering his resignation. He was aware of the provision in the police department that it was incumbent upon him to give two months' notice before resigning. The prisoner, in reply to the magistrate, said that he had told the inspector of his meditated resignation, and had been advised to draw up a petition to that effect. Govind, who pleaded guilty to the offence, was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL.—Inspector Saunders prosecuted a Mahomedan named, Abdool Karim, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, on a charge of assaulting another Mahomedan, named Mahomed Meya, and stabbing him with a knife on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The evidence of a witness named Mahomed Hassham, a butcher, disclosed that the prisoner had an altercation with Mahomed Meya, the complainant on Thursday evening in a liquor-shop at Hamal Lane, Dhobie Talao, where a number of Mahomedans had been drinking. From words the party came to blows, and on gaining the street outside the shop, the prisoner was seen with a large sharp leather-cutting knife in his hand, with which he assaulted Mahomed Meya inflicting a wound over the collar-bone and severe other superficial cuts on one of his legs. The deponent, on hearing the injured Mahomedan call out that he was dying, immediately rushed to his assistance and seized the prisoner, from whose hands he wrenched the knife sustaining a slight cut in the struggle. The prisoner's defence was that he was not sober and quite unconscious of the occurrence. Both his companions and himself had been in the liquor-shop from eight o'clock that morning till four the same evening, and during that time had consumed two bottles of brandy and twenty bottles of toddy. The prosecution did not deem it advisable to enlarge the prisoner on bail from the notoriety of his character, and produced several previous convictions against him. The court, however, offered to release him in the event of his producing the substantial bail of Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 100 each. The case was remanded, on the application of the inspector, to the 13th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant.

AN AMUSING ELEPHANT STORY.—The following amusing story reaches us:—A few days ago, an elephant (a great tusker) belonging to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, was being taken out by the mahout in the morning for a walk. When the animal was passing along the road, near the Albert Edward Hospital, his attention was attracted to two tongas belonging to Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, and his Personal Assistant, Mr. Tambe, which were standing outside the hospital (the occupants having gone into the hospital). The elephant first went up to the tonga of Mr. Tambe, put his trunk in the tonga and, lifting it up, dropped it on the ground with great force. The tonga was broken into pieces, but the ponies escaped unhurt. The animal then tried to reach the tonga of Mr. Shannon, but the driver becoming alarmed drove off in great haste. He did not seem to appreciate such friendliness on the part of the tusker.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MAHALAXMI.

DR. BLANEY, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Abdoolla Rahiman, who while driving in a victoria across the level-crossing, at Mahalaxmi, was run over by an engine and killed.

Abdoola Rahiman Rasheed, the first witness examined, said—I am a horse trainer and live at Bellasis Road. Deceased was my friend. He lived at Ripon Road and dealt in horses. Yesterday morning, a little before daylight my brother Sala and myself got into a victoria at Ripon Road to go to Mahalaxmi Race Course. When we came to the level-crossing at Mahalaxmi station we found the crossing gates closed and our victoria driver pulled up. A train passed the level-crossing and went towards the Grant Road Station. As soon as the train passed the level-crossing the south half of the crossing was opened and the driver drove the victoria on. As soon as the victoria got on the rails of the down line, an engine, which I did not see, came on at medium speed from the direction of the Grant Road Station and ran into our victoria, smashing it to pieces and throwing us all out. The deceased was severely hurt in several places. The rest got off safe. We at once removed the deceased to the J. J. Hospital.

John Gallagher, House Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, said:—Deceased was admitted to the hospital at 7-15 a.m. yesterday. He was then suffering intense pain from the shock he had received. He had a simple fracture of the left thigh and other injuries. He was bleeding from the nose, and there was an abrasion of the skin on the bridge of the nose. He complained of great pain in his back. There was no external mark of injury nor could any fracture be detected. In the forenoon his abdomen began to swell, he became very restless and tore off a portion of the bandages round his ankle. He never rallied and died at 6 p.m. yesterday. I am of opinion that his death resulted from the rupture of some of the abdominal organs.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from injuries received by being knocked down by a steam engine.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Gokal Narayen and Bhowansing Luxmonsing were charged with administering to Radhee, Runghee, and Fatma, women residing in Goant Road, a stupefying drug called "dhatura" for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft; and Gopal Crishnajee was charged with abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The first prisoner was not represented by counsel. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dekshit, appeared for the second prisoner; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the third.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The first two prisoners were charged with having, on the night of the 25th December last, administered dhatura to the three women for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft. The women occupied one room in a house of ill-fame at Grant Road. The old woman Fatma was the stepmother of Radhee, and the latter and Runghee lived with her in the room, which was divided into compartments by means of cloth screens. The circumstances under which the offence was committed were somewhat peculiar, and could not have occurred in any country but this. The three prisoners were acquainted with each other, and used to visit a religious mendicant in his room. The first accused asked the mendicant one day if he knew of a substance which had an intoxicating or stupefying effect; but the latter said he did not. The third prisoner on a subsequent occasion produced some powder which, he said, was the powder of dhatura seeds. A pestle and morter were found in his room.

The first and second prisoners, who had been going about houses of ill-fame is the locality, then came upon the scene, and they fixed upon the three women with the object of carrying their design into execution. About midnight on the 25th December, Radhee and Runghee, both of whom had gold and silver ornaments upon them person, were sitting in the doorway of their room, when the first two prisoners visited them. The old woman Fatma was sleeping in the room with a girl named Sundree, who was about seven or eight years of age. The second prisoner having paid the money agreed upon, the two men were sitting in the room, when the first said he felt hungry, and thereupon the second prisoner went out, and in a short time returned with a quantity of native sweetmeet called "halwa." He then gave Runghee half a rupee, telling her to buy a bottle of eau de cologne, milk, and pan soparee. These having been brought by Runghee, the second prisoner took a copper pot and mixed the "halwa" and milk together. The first prisoner raised no objection to drink out of the same pot with women of the Colatee caste, to which the women belonged, and a brass dish was handed to him, into which he poured some of the mixture which Radhee and Runghee drank one after the other. Some of the mixture was also given to the old woman Fatma, which exhausted the mixture. The second prisoner again went out and brought some more "halwa" which they ate and they also drank the eau de cologne. They all them ate the rest so pare. While this second prisoner sat with Runghee in a cot, the first prisoner and Radhee retired into the inner compartment. The young girl Sundree awoke at this time and began to cry, and Fatma was seized with vomiting, and soon became insensible and was lying on the floor. Runghee and Radhee felt uneasy and giddy. Hyatbee, a neighbour, came to the room and enquired what the matter was; and having heard Radhee's story, she told her not to weep, but to go and call a policeman. She was unable to out for go one, but as the prisoners were running away, she caught the second prisoner by his dhotur which he had wrapped round his head. He left the dhotur behind and ran away. Hyatbee brought to the room a policeman, and informed him that the prisoners had run away. He took the women to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where they were treated. The dhotur left behind by the second prisoner was made over to the police. On the fourth day after the occurrence, Radhee was taken to a police chowkey, where out of ten or twelve persons, she recognised the first prisoner. The following day she recognised the second prisoner out of eight or nine persons who were shown her at the bungalow of a European police officer.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Radhee, in cross-examination by Mr. Chitty, said that, as the second prisoner was about to drink "halwa" mixture out of the copper pot, the first prisoner objected on the ground that the woman belonged to the Colhatee caste. The two prisoners afterwards ate dry "halwa." Witness felt slightly giddy before the prisoners left. Runghee did not become insensible.

Dr. Gallagher, house surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, said the three women, when admitted about 3-45 a.m., on the 26th December, were noisy and bewildered, with the pupils of their eyes dilated. They talked at random, picked at imaginary objects, and were unable to walk, and tottered. Witness had no doubt that they were suffering from dhatura poisoning. Cases of such poisoning had been frequent during the last year.

Bhawa Shavlia, examined by Mr Russell, said the first prisoner was a liquor shop-keepar and was a Bhundaree by caste. Witness knew third prisoner, who often asked him to renthim a room in the same chawl at Falkland Road in which witness lived. Witness rented for him a room in another chawl. He should witness there one day some powder, which he took out of his bag, which looked like chilli-powder, saying it had the effect of stupefying a person who ate of it. Witness visited the shop of the first prisoner to buy mutton for his dog. He often met there the third prisoner. One night witness went with the three prisoners to the room of Vithoo woman in Fanaswady. the first two prisoners afterwards went to another woman's room at Falkland Road. While witness and the third prisoner were smoking in another place, the second prisoner came there and took from the third prisoner two packets containing some powder. The second told the third prisoner that the women, to whose room he and the first prisoner had gone, had got many ornaments. Witness had given a loan of his coat to the first prisoner, who said people there knew him. The second prisoner said there were three women, and he therefore wanted a third packet. The third prisoner then went to his room,, and bringing another packet, handed it to the second prisoner, who then left for the women's house whence he had come. Witness and the third prisoner afterwards went away. Witness had once seen the three prisoners in the room of the third prisonor in Falkland Road.

Further evidence showed that, on the room of the third prisnor being searched by the police in the presence of a "panch," two paper packets, containing dhatura seeds, and a post land moter, containing some pounded dhatura seeds, were found there. The second and third prisoners are arrested in consequence of information given by the first prisoner.

The third prisoner in answer to the court, said that he was suffering from guinea-worm, and that he took dhatura, and smoked it also, as a medicine.

The first prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

Mr. Chitty, in addressing the jury on behalf of the second prisoner, said that the acts of his client on the evening of the 25th December last were perfectly innocent. There was nothing to show that he contemplated any offence. He went with the others to the house of Vithee woman, and after borrowing some money for the evening, he accompanied the first prisoner to the house of the other women. While there, the first prisoner said he felt hungry, and the second prisoner naturally offered to bring him something to eat. There was nothing wrong in his taking "halwa" to the house It was the first prisoner who mixed the "halwa" with the milk, and there was nothing to show that the second prisoner was aware that "dhawtara" had been mixed. One very strong circumstance in favour of the learned counsel's client was that he was about to bring the mixture, but was prevented by the first prisoner from doing so. It was evident that the second prisoner had no guilty knowledge of the presence of poison in the mixture.

At this stage, the count adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

REPUDIATION OF A CHILD-MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

IN the case of Sherinbai vs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Musalawalla, now pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach, the following further evidence was taken under commission before Mr. E. Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Bombay Small Cause Court, on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Dinshah, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangirshah Talevarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Sirinbai sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshah: I am the plaintiff in this case. I don't remember the earliest occasion on which I went to Broach. I went when my maternal grandfather died. I remember that occasion. I was then about nine years old. I went with my parents. We all put up at my maternal grandmother's house. We then stayed at Broach for four days. I did not at any time during those four days go to the house of Cursetjee. I don't remember seeing the defendant at any time. My parents informed me when I came to years of discretion that when I was six or seven the defendant had come to our place for his education. I have no personal recollection of his having come. My parents told me when I had come to years of discretion—fourteen or fifteen—that I had been married to defendant. I then also came to know that the defendant was not well behaved. My parents and the members of my family told me so. I did not accept the marriage as binding upon me. I totally repudiated it because the behaviour of the defendant was in no way good. I heard he passed his time in Broach loitering about. Everyone coming to my parents from Broach told them so. People in the house of Merwanjee Khaswalla, for instance, said so. I was sent to school at five or six years of age to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney School. I stayed there till I was 12 years of age and had studied to the VI. Standard. I have never seen the defendant's mother. I have never been to Broach since the occasion on which I went on the death of my maternal grandfather. Never since I came to years of discretion have I seen the defendant at my parents' place. I saw defendant's father after our new house had been built, about eight or nine years ago. Defendant's father came there once. I don't know why he came. My parents informed me when I came to years of discretion that defendant's father had come to take me. I repudiated the marriage. After the occasion, eight or nine years ago, the defendant's father once again came to Bombay to my parents' house on the occasion of Lord Ripon's departure. He had no conversation with me as to why he had come, but he had come to fetch his brother's wife. On that occasion he never spoke about me to my parents. After I came to years of discretion my parents asked me to go to defendant's house. On that occasion I gave them a flat refusal in plain words. Since then they have never asked me to go. Every now and then I told my parents it would be better if they relieved me of this misery and hardship. I still repudiate the marriage. When defendant's father came to my house about eight or nine years ago, Indawalla came with him. On that occasion I said I would not go, and said, "Let the bread be divided into two pieces with one blow." I said this in reply to what my parents said to me. I was told I would have to go to my father-in-law's place. I flatly refused. This was after Indawalla's visit. No invitation was given by the defendant, or on his behalf, so far as I know, that I should go to defendant's house. No such invitation was given in my presence. My parents never told me of any such invitation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maneckshaw: I came to years of discretion after I was 14 or 15. My refusal to go to my father-in-law's place on the occasion of Indawalla's visit was my first repudiation of the marriage. After that when anyone spoke of the marriage I said I was not married. I knew of my marriage from my infancy —from the time when I first came to know about things. I do not remember how old I was when I was first told about it. I might have been told when I was 11 or 12, but I did not accept the child marriage. I then repudiated it. I don't remember who told me, or under what circumstances I was told. I have repudiated the marriage ever since I came to years of discretion, and ever since I came to hear of the marriage. I repudiated the marriage first to Indawalla and then to whoever came to the house. I don't remember whether on the first occasion when defendant's father came he put up

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The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No single Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER Watches.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keepers, of MEPHISTA, BUCKEL, CURVED, OBLONG, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Strictly only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

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FOR MILLS.—Loom Brushes, Machine Brass Brushes, and Washing Water Brushes, suitable also for Carriages and Furniture, Cylinder and Rangoon Oils supplied to order.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 23, Parel Road, Byculla.

TO LET.—For eight months, from 1st March, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE and COTTAGE, separately or together, in a salubrious Locality. Apply by letter to "OWNER," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome powerful well Pedigreed ENGLISH DOG, grey hound, age under two years ; also a splendid St. Bernard BITCH, with printed Pedigree, quite young, very quiet, in excellent condition, and just arrived from England. Apply s. s. "Clio," Prince's Dock.

ROPES ! ROPES !! ROPES !!!—For Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

VALUABLE PICTURES, FOR SALE, 12th February, Oils, and Water Colours, Chalk head by Miles, Arundel Lithographs, Chromos after Birket, Foster, and Millais, Autotypes of Old Masters, the property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. M. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—Bombay Gazette, Albert Bulling, Fort, Bombay.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS, BEAM SCALE, TABLES, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ramchander Mahadeo Herdikar, carried on business as Narayen Vishnoo and Co. (an Insolvent), the following :—
At Carnac Bunder near the Akbar Press :—1 corrugated iron shed for removal, matresses, pillows, box, brass lots, &c.
And opposite to the Prince's Dock (Poona Street) 1 corrugated iron shed (Mangalore tiled) for removal, iron treasury chest, William's beam scale, weights, triangle tables, chairs, Mehta boxes, copying press, brass lamp, forms, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COLLAWARY, IN BANDORA.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th day of February, 1891, the undermentioned property, on the premises at Bandora, at 4 p. m., by order of the mortgagee, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowalla, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bosventura De Silva, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 4th January, 1890.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or newly-built dwelling-house, situate, lying and being in Collavary, in Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, in Tanna district, containing by admeasurment 130 square yards or thereabouts, formerly and now in the occupation of a Parsee tenant Cooverjee, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Paulo Piedade, on the west by the house of Domigos, Dhanjee, on the north by the part of Jacinto Rodrigues, and on the south by the public Collawary.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being in Collawary, in Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district Tanna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, in Tanna District containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts formerly and now in the occupation of a tenant Miss Roberts, and bounded on the east by the house of Andre Anthony, on the west by the house of Jao Hall, on the north by the public Collawary Road, and on the south by the house of Pascoal Vesaokur.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 7th day of February, 1891.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI (BAKERY HOUSE).
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 85 and 86, of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned valuable landed property at Deolali :—
All that piece of land, situate in the Bhagoor Village, in the registration district of Nassik, together with the building thereon standing and known as the Bakery Building, which said land forms part of Survey No. 363, and admeasures on the north 158 feet in length from east to west, and 143 feet in length on the east, and 62 feet in length, on the west, and 83 feet in length on the west, and is bounded on the west by the road to the Bhagoor village, and on the north by the water nulla, and south by the land of Sorabjee Dossbhoy Framroz.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the receiver, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 7th February 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.,
Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., in their sale rooms, Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, Christmas cakes, large size cooking stove, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, scissors, plush and leather bound albums, lady's fans, clock, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, &c., &c.
The property is on view.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, February 7th 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

WITH the exception of transactions in Cotton, which have been large in the aggregate, especially for local Spinners' account, business has remained quiet in all its branches during the week under review. Wheat has been taken to a small extent for export, and rates have partially fluctuated somewhat ; but are now on about last Friday's level again. Seeds have been in moderate demand by shippers, and the price of Linseed has varied ; but on the whole shows little change. Exchange had a sudden fall at the close of last week under the influence of unfavourable telegrams regarding the governing metal ; but there has not been much movement in the market since. Rates this evening are ¼d. lower, both for Bank and Private Bills than they were a week ago. Money is still easy. Government Paper has declined 9-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are firm and advancing. Imports show no change in position, and prices for staple manufactures are generally at the previous level.

MONEY.—Although there can hardly be said to have been any perceptible change in the position of Money, yet some indication of a better demand might be found in the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs, issued at the beginning of the week, according to which the Banks' Cash Balance stood last Saturday afternoon at 527¼ lakhs, thus showing the substantial decrease of nearly 13¾ lakhs since the date of the previous Return. The principal change during the week covered by the Statement had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by 8⅝ lakhs ; the increase in Loans having been comparatively small and that in Bills Discounted smaller ; at the same time all the items in the Return which go to show the position of the trade demand indicate an expansion in that direction, the total increase now shown being about 11½ lakhs, notwithstanding that the financial requirements of the new Cotton crop are increasingly smaller compared with last year's, the present season's deficiency now representing a money value of some 118 lakhs. No change in the Banks' rates was made at the board meeting yesterday and 3 per cent remains the minimum rate.

EXCHANGE, in presence of news from America unfavourable to the rehabilitation of Silver, and lower quotations for that metal from London and New York, opened weak last Saturday at 1s. 6d. for Bank Demand Bills, and 1s. 6¼d. for three months' sight Credits from which rates rapidly fell, and at one time 1s. 5 13-16d. was the best rate obtainable for the mail. The market was very unsettled, with only a small business passing and closed quiet, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 6 1-16d. for April delivery ; and Credits at 1s. 6¼d. for February, and 1s. 6 5-16d. for March. On Monday morning there was an easy feeling, 1s. 5¾d. being named for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6¼d. for Credits, and those rates were maintained throughout the day in a quiet market, but with a steadier tone prevailing towards the close, when a few Merchants' Bills came out at current quotations. Forward Demand was called 1s. 6d. for March Delivery, at the close ; and Credits 1s. 6¼d. for March, and 1s. 6 5-16 to ⅜d. for April. The market opened at a decline of 1-16d. on Tuesday, and some Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 6 1-16d. to the 14th instant, and at 1s. 6¼d. for April delivery, for three months' sight Credits ; some Bank Telegraphic, for near transfer, being also done at 1s. 5 13-16d., and at 1s. 6d. from the middle of April. Rates afterwards rallied, however, and an advance of 1-16d., all round, was established, at which the market closed firm, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 6d. to the end of March, and Credits at 1s. 6¼ for March, and 1s. 6⅜ for April. On Wednesday there was a steady feeling at opening, with 1s. 5 15-16d. quoted for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 3-16d. for Credits ; but, early in the afternoon, rates hardened, and 1s. 6d. became the Demand rate. Very little business transpired on any line, as usual on Council Bill Day ; but the market closed steady, though quiet. A decline of 1-16 to 1-8d. from Wednesday's final rates was quoted at opening yesterday, and there was no change to speak of during the day. A fair amount of Bank Paper was done at 1s. 5 15-16 for February, 1s. 6d. for March, and and 1s. 6 1-16d. for April, for Demand, and a few Private Bills at 1s. 6⅛ for February and 1s. 6⅜ for March, for three months' right Credits, were placed. There has been no further change in rates to-day, but the market has been very dull. Few Mercantile Bills have offered ; but a moderate amount of Bank Paper has been sold. The feeling at closing was quiet but steady, with Bank Demand quoted for February delivery, at 1s. 6d. ; and Credits at 1s. 6⅛d. for March, and 1s. 6 5-16 for April, and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅞d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 6⅛d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16 ¼d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 6 11-32 9-32d.
France 3 months' sight	1·90½
Do. 6 months' sight	1·92½ 1·92

GOVERNMENT PAPER was an unsettled and declining market on last mail day from the same cause that had influenced Exchange. Rates for Fours fell to 105 for cash and Monday's settlement, and to 104 11-16 for the March account ; and business was done for the two accounts at 105 1-16 and 104⅞ respectively. Towards the close, however, the market rallied, and final quotations were 105¼ for Money, and 104⅝ for Account. The February settlement pased off on Monday in a steady market at opening ; and an advance of ⅛ per cent. for Money and ¼ for Account had been established by the close. Business was done in the earlier part of the day in Fours at 105 1-16 for cash, and 104⅛ for the March account ; but considerable purchases were made on native account, and the final rates were 105 3-16 and 105, respectively. The market was weak on Tuesday, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours for Money and ¼ per cent. for Account took place. Business transpired at 104⅝ for cash, and at 104 11-16 and 104⅛ for the next settlement, closing rates having been 105 1-16 and 104⅛ in the two positions, respectively. On Wednesday the feeling was strong with an upward tendency in rates, and a material advance in the price of Fours was established. The cash rate was at one time quoted at 105¼ to 5-16 ; but at closing it had receded to 105 3-16 ; while there were buyers for the March account at 105 1-16, which was the final rate in that position. The market was weak yesterday, and rates receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. in Fours from yesterday evening's quotations. Business was done for the next settlement at 104⅛ and 15-16, and, for the April account, some 5 lakhs were booked at 104 9-16 and ⅝ ; closing quotations having been 105 ⅛ for cash, 104⅛ for the March account, and 104 9-16 for April. The market has been steady to-day at some decline from yesterday evening's rates, and closing quotations were 105, 104⅛, and 104⅛ in the three positions respectively, 4½ per cents. have been quoted at 107¼ to ½, nominal throughout the week.

Municipal Five per cent Loan is unchanged at 106¼ ; and Port Trust Bonds at 100½.

SHARES have not shown much animation during the week, but what movement there has been in Mill Scrip has, in most cases, been in favour of sellers. Compared with last Friday evening's quotations we note an advance of Rs. 32½ in Luckmidas Spinning Shares ; of Rs. 22½ in Manockji Petit ; of Rs. 20 in James Greaves ; of Rs. 10 each in Queen and Framji Petit ; of Rs. 5 each in Central India, City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Howard and Bullough, and Morarji Gokaldas ; of Rs. 2½ in Jevraz Balloo ; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, Britannia, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 35 ; Empress and Hyderabad Rs. 30 each ; and Star of India and Indian Manufacturing Rs. 10 each. In Presses, Albert are Rs. 25 higher ; Bombay Cotton Rs. 10 ; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Bellary and New Berar have declined Rs. 5 each ; Sind, Rs. 15 ; and Munmar Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 45 higher ; Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 6 ; and Kurrachee Landing Rs. 12½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 6¼ lower ; Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The comparatively small decline in the rates of Exchange, which has taken place during the week has led to a little increase in the wholesale demand for staple "Grey Goods" ; but business has remained without any material enlargement of its volume, as what it has gained in wholesale transactions it has lost in retail purchases, which have somewhat fallen off. Rates are much about the same as they were last week ; Stocks show no appreciable decrease ; and dealers are willing sellers at current rates. In "Bleached Goods," low and average qualities of Mulls and Nainsooks have found buyers to a small extent, but rates are unchanged. Turkey Red, *Dyed* and *Printed Goods* are without alteration in position or price. In *Local Goods* small lots of *T Cloths* are taken by China and other buyers ; but the market is as dull as it was a week ago. The off-take of *Imported Goods* for the week from the Bazaar is estimated at 3,800 packages ; that of *Local Goods* at about 1,600 bales.

Messrs. Harford and Tomkinson, who have done a considerable business here in Manchester Goods, suspended payment at the beginning of the week.

YARNS.—We make no further change in our quotations for *Imported Twist*, but the market remains dull in tone, and only a small business has transpired during the week. Advices from China make the sales at Hongkong of *Bombay Spinning* 7,000 bales for the fortnight ending on last Monday, with Exchange as before, and rates for yarn slightly weaker. Spinners here are not willing sellers at last week's rates, and some 4,000 bales are reported to have found buyers during the week. Some improvement is looked for in China during the latter part of the current month. The market closed quiet this evening at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s. Mule	As. 4½	to	4½	per lb.
,,	,, 8s. ,,	,, 4⅝	,,	4⅞	,,
,,	,, 10s. ,,	,, 4⅞	,,	5¼	,,
,,	,, 12s. ,,	,, 4⅝	,,	5⅛	,,
,,	,, 16s. ,,	,, 5½	,,	6	,,
,,	,, 20s. ,,	,, 5⅞	,,	6 5-16	,,
,,	,, 24s. ,,	,, 6⅛	,,	6⅜	,,
,,	,, 30s. ,,	,, 6½	,,	7⅛	,,
,,	,, 40s. ,,	,, 8	,,	8¾	,,

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* and rates have moved up 4 annas per cwt., the market being steady at the advance. *Yellow Metal* is alse higher to the same extent, transactions having been upon a moderate scale in a steady market. *Iron* has been quiet with not much enquiry for any description, but prices are unchanged.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, Cardiff at Rs. 17¼, and of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15½ to Rs. 15 per ton, for February-March and March-April shipment. The market may be called steady, not to say firm, at closing, at our quotations, say

Powell's Duffryn, Rs. 17½ per ton ; and Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 15 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A considerable business was done in this staple at the close of last week, exporters having come out as buyers of Dhollera descriptions to arrive, and local spinners having been in the market for new ready Oomra varieties ; but prices were unaltered. On Monday, the market re-opened with a steady feeling, and a large ready business, in which, however, exporters participated to a comparatively small extent, was reported, while prices advanced, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. On the following day there was less doing ; but the tone remained steady, and rates unaltered ; and thereafter demand returned, more especially from the Mills, and considerable transactions again took place in a steady or quiet market. The purchases for local account have been principally in Julgaum, of which some 10,000 bales are reported to have been taken at Rs. 162 to Rs. 172½ ; the other descriptions which have been most in favour by the Mills being Barsee at Rs. 192½ 94 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 175-84½ ; Oojeen and Ginned, at Rs. 150-84 ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 152-6 ; Pachora, at Rs. 156-62½ ; Indore Ginned, at Rs. 184-6 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 149-53½ ; Bengals, having been neglected by the Mills. Exporters on the other hand have bought about 3,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 147-149½ ; and some 2,000 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 162-73 ; and comparatively small parcels of Dhulia, at Rs. 156 ; Oomra, at Rs. 163-72 ; Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 184-5 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 177, and Hinganghat at Rs. 188, besides a little ready Broach at Rs. 208. They have also contracted for considerable parcels of Bombay-pressed Dhollera, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 180-94 ; Mowa, for the same delivery, at Rs. 197 ; and Bhownugger, for April-May, at Rs. 185 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening with rates Re. 1 to 1½ higher than last Friday's.

The Arrivals of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 61,500 bales, against 48,200 bales to hand in the previous week, and 64,000 bales received in the corresponding week last year ; and the falling off in this season's receipts compared with those for 1889 90 has now reached 141,000 bales.

The official weather and Cotton crop reports received by wire at the beginning of the week, presented no new feature of much interest, no further rain having fallen over any part of the Cotton area, and bright seasonable weather having been generally prevalent in all the districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were still suffering from cold winds ; but they were flourishing at Bellary ; and throughout the Dhollera circle picking was general, the Cotton arriving in small quantities at Wadwan and Dhollera itself, while arrivals were increasing daily at Bhownugger. The news to hand through the same channel yesterday was of a similar tenor to that received on Monday, fine seasonable weather having continued to prevail all over the cotton area. At Bellary, the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening ; but cold winds were still injuriously affecting the Dharwar crop at Hubli. Cotton was arriving in small quantities at the marts in the Dhollera districts, the receipts at Bhownugger being 80 to 100 docras daily.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. G. & F.
Bengal Fine		Rs. 170—3 15-16.
Do. Fully Good	,,	157—3 21-32.
Do. Good	,,	149—3 3-4.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) March	,,	189—4.
Do. Good do do	,,	182—4 7-32.
Khandeish, Fully Good (Fob-March)	,,	172—4.
Do. Good do	,,	165—3 27-32.
Broach, Fine (March)	,,	211—4 27-32.
Do. Good do	,,	203—4 11-16.
Belatee, Fine	,,	172—4.
Do. Fully Good	,,	165—3 27-32.
Do. Good	,,	161—3½.
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	,,	193—4 9-16.
Do. Fully Good	,,	183—4 11-32.
Do. Good	,,	181—4 13-16.
S. G. Dharwar Good (April)	,,	199—4 31.
Westerns Good (May)	,,	190—4 5-32.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	136,500	236,000
Hinganghat	13,000	22,000
Berar	117,000	152,500
Khandeish	154,000	138,000
Barsee and Nugger	21,500	30,500
Sind and Persian	4,000	11,000
Broach	3,800	1,300
Dhollera	3,500	3,000
	453,300	594,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the Week	63,235	65,866	71,645
From 1st Jan. to 5th Feb.	281,918	324,554	319,105
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	55,284	73,622	60,594
From 1st Jan. to 5th Feb.	102,131	183,180	181,033
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	3,731	2,017	1,517
From 1st Jan. to 5th Feb.	11,173	6,571	2,836

WHEAT remained steady in tone to the close of last week, with only a small business passing, and rates unchanged ; and the market was in the same position on Monday. On Tuesday, demand continued slack, and dealers lowered their pretensions to the extent of half an anna per cwt. for Pessy, of both qualities, and for N. *Club Delhi*, without inducing more business ; and thereafter the market was quiet in tone with little doing, and yesterday the price of *Pessy* was advanced to the previous level, but other kinds being unchanged.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export throughout the week, in a steady, and latterly a quiet, market ; but the only movement is prices has been in Linseed which advanced one anna per cwt. at the close of last week, and again ½ to 1 anna on Monday ; but subsequently lost the advance, and closed this evening at Rs. 6·3·6 to Rs. 6·10·0 per cwt.

The Comparative Imports of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

	1891. cwt.	1890. cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for the Week	125,259	60,907	97,487
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th February	834,018	553,181	622,471
Linseed for the Week	45,032	18,651	33,840
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th February	234,034	69,792	119,546
Rapeseed for the Week	16,560	18,793	14,702
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th February	52,627	63,878	71,321
Gingellyseed for the Week	67,990	25,634	55,618
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th February	292,826	192,260	264,226

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. cwt.	1890. cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for the week	76,036	49,564	334,763
Do. from 1st January to 5th February	841,601	533,313	965,319
Linseed for the week	74,470	27,791	33,391
Do. from 1st January to 5th February	271,487	104,101	255,918
Rapeseed for the week	32,953	15,290	13,902
Do. from 1st January to 5th February	112,241	48,757	250,036
Gingelly seed for the week	77,150	52,310	50,479
Do. from 1st January to 5th February

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUARDS AT BERMUDA.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

It is reported that the battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now at Bermuda, will return home in July owing to their good behaviour since they left England.

FRANCE AND EAST AFRICA.

A rumour is current that France has offered England to purchase the Portuguese claims in East Africa on condition that England will recognise French sovereignty there, France on her part abandoning her claims in Newfoundland.

DISTRESS IN PONDICHERRY.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

The French Government will probably ask the Chamber of Deputies for funds to relieve the distress existing at Pondicherry.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 6.

There is a great Republican agitation at Barcelona and other cities in Spain, in consequence of the repression of the Republican electoral meetings and demonstrations.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 5.

The Silver Party in the Senate, despairing of getting the Free Coinage Bill reported to the House of Representatives, are meditating tacking the Bill on to the Pensions or other important Supply Bill which the House of Representatives would hesitate to reject.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Aden at 3 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived here at 9 p.m., yesterday.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S EXPLORATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

Captain Younghusband, whose arrival at Kasgha through Russia was recently reported in European telegrams, has sent a report of his explorations to the Government of India. The pilgrim traffic is very heavy just now at Magh Mela, the fair being in full swing in Kabul. He further reports that the Amir is making steady progress towards recovery and is able to attend to business.

AMALGAMATION OF INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The new warrant amalgamating the three Indian Staff Corps into one body has come into effect from January 28.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 6.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major A. W. Proudfoot, Second-in-Command, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant ; Captain H. Godfrey, Wing Commander, to be Second-in Command ; Captain R. W. Preston, Wing Officer Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, to be Wing Commander on the seconded list; and Captain R. D. Broome, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander *sub joratem* provisionally. These appointments to have effect from the 29th instant.

In succession to Colonel V. Birch, deceased, Captain W. C. Aslett, the Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to officiate as Commandant 9th Regiment during the absence on leave of Major Proudfoot or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Tritton, the Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Kirkee.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Hindustani, Higher Standard—Lieutenant F. D. Milward, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

Hindustani, Lower Standard—Lieutenants Bell, 5th Bombay Infantry, Sinclair 7th Bombay Infantry, and Leslie attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieutenant G. F. Mcmunn, R.A., and Second Lieutenant, F. Woolsey, Middlesex Regiment, are attached to the 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is granted one year's leave to Canada, on private affairs.

A HOUSE HOLDER SENT TO JAIL.

Great excitement has been caused among the house-holders in the Poona Cantonment in consequence of one of their number, Santan Marthereo, having been sent to jail for seven days by the Cantonment Magistrate for alleged disobedience of the order issued by that officer in his capacity of Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. A large meeting will shortly be held to petition Government to separate the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate from those of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPENSATION DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

In the durbar that took place between the Bundelkhand Chiefs and Mr. Cresthwaite at Nowgong on the 27th January, 1891, anent the railway compensation case, some of the Chiefs concerned expressed their willingness to renounce their claims for money on condition of being honored by the Government either with some titles or an additional number of guns for salute. They probably entertain a mistaken notion about the principles which regulate the bestowal of honours. If the Government were to accede to their request hundreds of the Indian princes would be pouring in to buy titles and salutes at much higher prices than what they have offered to give under the circumstances. Their abandonment of claims is but an indirect demand for payment.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHUSAWAL, FEB. 6.

A large public meeting was held in the Victoria Library at Amalner to express sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the electors of Northampton expressing sorrow at Mr. Bradlaugh's death, and requesting them to elect in Mr. Bradlaugh's place a man who would champion India's cause.

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 6.

A crowded meeting of the people of Kolhapur met in the Native Library Hall to send letters of condolence to the daughters of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and to the electors of Northampton, Rao Bahadur Bajirao Savant presiding. Drafts were read and adopted.

SATARA, FEB. 6.

An influential public meeting was held this evening, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Agte. It was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Bradlaugh's family and expressed the fervent hope that the electors of Northampton would elect a worthy successor to the late beloved member and India's true friend, Mr. Bradlaugh.

THE CZAREWITCH AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

A special train containing H. I. H. the Czarewitch and party arrived punctually at nine this morning, the Czarewitch being in perfect health. His Imperial Highness was received at the station platform by H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff. Therewere also present a large number of persons of all classes. Guards-of-honour were supplied by the Railway Volunteers and Native Infantry. The Czarewitch and party went with H. E. the Governor to the Government House. The route was lined with Native Troops and Volunteers. Immense crowds of persons were present all along the route. The Czarewitch stayed indoors until four o'clock, when he drove with H. E. the Governor to the Marina, and then returned to attend a garden party at half-past four. His Imperial Highness conversed with the Prince of Arcot and Mr. Justice Muttusamy Iyer and two or three ladies, and witnessed the balloon ascent by Percival Spencer. This evening he attends a state dinner and ball ; at midnight he will drive to Guindy Park, the Governor's suburban residence. Probably he will shoot there to-morrow. He leaves Guindy to-morrow evening for Trichinopoly, where he will stay one night, and see the local sights. The next halt will be at Tanjore, where he will visit the far-famed temples, and thence the party proceeds to Tuticorin, where the Russian ships await them.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 be accepted ; and the Bill be passed, which was agreed to. He also presented the reports of the Select Committees on Bills to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882. He also introduced a Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and alter the law with respect to second appeals and other matters in that Province. He also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to bankers' books, both of which were allowed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept Sir Alexander Wilson's resignation of the seat in the Legislative Council and appoints Mr. J. L. Mackay, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to succeed him. Mr. Mackay took his seat in the Council meeting held to-day.

Mr. Manepandra is appointed Second Assistant Commissioner, Coorg, on probation.

The services of Mr. J. C. Wilson, Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, and Mr. B. P. Standon, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, have been placed at the disposal of the Burma and Central Provinces Governments respectively.

Mr. A. P. Macdonell assumed the charge of the Chief Commissionership, Central Provinces, from Mr. Neill on the 28th of January.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, C. S., Bombay Presidency, having obtained a degree of Honor in Arabic, first division, is presented with the authorised donation of five thousand rupees.

Surgeon J. C. Marsden, Coorg, has been granted leave for three months.

Mr. O. H. Brooks, Assistant Superintendent Port Blair, has been granted leave to go to Europe for six months.

The services of Captain H. Waldron, Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Military Department :—Major H. Vincent, Bombay Staff Squadron, Commander of the Central India Horse, officiates as Commandant of that Corps, while Colonel Gerard is attached to the Czarewitch's Staff.

Captain R. Garrett, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Berars.

Major Anderson, Military Accountant, Bombay, has been granted leave for two years, and Colonel Fletcher, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been admitted to the Colonel's allowances from 19th December.

Mr. A. Conley, Accountant, Bombay, has been appointed Deputy Examiner Railway Accounts there.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant General, P. W. D. to the Government of India, has been granted furlough for seven months. The following promotions have been made in the Indian Marine Department :—Messrs. Hewett and Finney to be Second Grade Commanders ; Messrs. Brownlow and Casey, Third Grade Commanders ; and Messrs. Laylor, Cooper, and Devenish to be First Grade Officers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay of the 1st instant, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. yesterday.

H. M. S. Turquoise sailed for Tuticorin on 4th instant.

HONGKONG, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Dixon	Mr and Mrs Henderson, 2 children and infant
Miss Feymer Dulgner	Capt F W Caso
Mrs Read	

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev W B Simpson	Mr H E M James and two
Sir A Wilson	Sisters
Major A G Impey	Mr T Longmuir
Mr F Gardner	Mr Hainson

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Burney	Mr Topping
Mr M C Gibb	Mr Robinson (Junior)
Mr J C Brown	Mr Archer
Mrs and Miss Forbes	Mr and Mrs Hart, child, and infant.
Mr Robinson	
Mr J Macfarlane	Mr Chas Haas
Mr C H Ross	Captain Tufnell

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr J F Thomson	Mrs Harwkes
Mr and Mrs Bray	Mrs Lowe
Miss and Master Bragdon	Miss Oskamp

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Hormusjee and 2 children

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, 14th February, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr H B Turner, Mrs Douglas, child and infant, Mr and Mrs H Read, Mr G H Grant, Mr and Mrs Boyd, Mrs Parkinson, Mr. Keyser, Mr H G Gibson, Capt and Mrs F C J Lodur, Revd W Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tachricle, Revd W H and Mrs Stephens, Mrs Kitts, Revd and Mrs Bassaman, Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Nasle, Mrs Sosanquet, Mr E Stonor, Major and Mrs H Lucas, Miss L Owen Sinisle, Col & Mrs Tredwy Clarke, Mr and Mrs L Hobert Wright, Mr and Mrs G Moon, Mr Gowan, Miss Dawbarn, Mrs Cochrane, Mr and Mrs F E Wells, Colonel and Mrs Graham Smith, Mr and Mrs Geo Yule, Mr and Mrs Mc Moe, Miss Trumbull, Revd Mr Osborne, Mrs W H Dobbie, Mrs Toynbee, Mrs Nowell, Mr Duffus, Mr A Norman, Mrs Georges, Mrs Gott and Mrs Watts.

FOR BRINDISI—Sir R Sarlow, Mr J A Ralli, Mr and Mrs Whitside, Bishop of Lahore, Mr Dollett, Miss Frost, Mr Deane, Miss Faculhal, Mr and Mrs Filor, Captain J G Watkins, Mr A Andrews, Lieut and Mrs Fincle, Mr and Mrs Farlow, Captain B Lee-Warner, Mr and Mrs Percy Westmacott, Mr Malcolm Low, Mr. Mr. Mount B Clegg, Mr and Mrs Woodroffe, Mrs Tribbin, Revd Waterman, Mr A G Pears, Mr and Mrs Sandy, Mrs Brooks, Mr P Church, Mr R Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs Tompee Radford, Baron and Baroness Rosenbory, and Revd Mabie.

FOR PORT SAID—Mr and Mrs Henderson.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs W H Farnam, and Colonel W Hallet.

FOR VENICE—Dr A Bonson.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs Percy Westmacott and Mr J West.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, on 21st February 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mahomed Ishay Khan and Mr D Ritchie.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Smith.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr H O H Turner, Major and Mrs F Bland, Mr and Mrs Richardson, Mrs Thomas, Mrs and Misses Nicholl, Mr J Smith, Mr J P Thomas, Mr C T Burke, Mr and Mrs G L Chambers, and Mr Roney Dougal.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr Geo E Scott, Mr F G Thompson and Mrs Samuel Thompson.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

WAS it poor old Job, moralizing in his unsanitary backyard, who said, apropos of the general decay of everything around him : "Pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris." As the saying has ceased to be true, it does not matter who is credited with the authorship. Job has said so many fine things to redeem his character, that a slight mistake owing to his having been born a little too previous, should be excused by a generation, which, though enjoying the advantage of board schools, university extension lectures, and home reading unions, has not yet learned to philosophize over such trifles as unclean thoroughfares, unsavoury dust bins, libellous neighbours, or unsympathetic friends. But to return to our subject—i.e., "ad pulverem reverteris—" the old system of burial in stout oak and lead-lined coffins was slowly giving way to the newer fashion of earth-to-earth wicker baskets, when cremation was brought to the front as the most compact as well as hygienic plan for disposing of our multitudinous dead. There was something so pleasing to the poetic mind in imagining posterity clinging to the cinerary urn that really and truly contained the ashes of its progenitors that cremation in a short time took a strong hold of the public fancy. But now a new process has been discovered, which may, in its turn, supersede the use of the crematorium. It is the invention of a Parisian doctor, named Pariot, and is described by the striking title, "antropoplastic galvanism," or the turning of our dead selves into bronze, brazen, or silver statues, warranted to last for ever. Doctor Pariot's system is very elaborate. After submitting the body to various processes for ensuring its indestructibility, electricity, injection of nitrate of silver, which turn it completely black, and phosphorous fumes which restore it to a deadly grey, it is carefully bronzed, silver or nickel plated, according to the owner's taste and power to expend money, for it is naturally a very expensive experiment. Some people believe in the success of the invention so thoroughly that they consider the sculptors of the future will be at a discount—every famous man being set up as his own statue.

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It seems almost profane to think of an anthropoplastic Gladstone or Lord Salisbury keeping watch eternally in one of the neat quadrangles opposite the Houses of Parliament. But there is no fear that the process will become general. We have too much vanity to think with pleasure on having our aged and wasted forms set up in public or private. And it is not likely that we should willingly offer ourselves even in order to be made beautiful for ever. The anthropoplastic galvanism is not likely to take a place in the future among decorative fine arts, but it will prove an admirable substitute for the evil smelling carbolic, which is used at present to preserve subjects of interest in museums. Is it because woman's corset is worn quite threadbare that an oracle on hygiene for men has risen up to proclaim that in compression of the male figure lies the future stability of man, and that nothing in fact but immediate recourse to firm bracing in corsets will save the race from, not metaphorically but really, going to pieces. This the oracle deduces from the supine way in which the average man lolls in railway carriage or omnibus, and the tendency he displays in smoking rooms and reading rooms to sit down on the back of the pelvis rather than on the bones employed for sedentary use in the best circles of society. If we had not been accustomed from our infancy to hearing these prognostications of premature decay applied to the waist squeezing woman, we might have been taken in by this prophet of evil, we might have felt called to rush to the rescue of inveterate mankind, and Florence Nightingale-like to give our time to bandaging him in fine linen and best Colman's starch. But it goes against common sense to suppose that the stays that kills a woman cures a man, or *vice versa*. Of the truth of the awful picture of limp-backed men lying prone on chair and garden seat we are fully persuaded. Have we not seen them with our own eyes, and has not the unerring pencil of Harry Furniss depicted the attenuated form of the Irish Chief Secretary, resting in the House of Commons on his scapula or shoulder blade.

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Professor Mahaffy in his Pictures of Greece, in pen and pencil, describes the Greeks as a particularly erect race of men, and attributes the fact to their national costume which consists of a petticoat called fustanella made of about thirty yards of white linen, fastened as tightly as possible round the body. Squeeze a man's waist, says Professor Mahaffy, and he will stand as straight as a dart. If the new reformer of men's costume encouraged the wearing of the fustanella, he might find it even more improving than a corset, though no doubt the change would be, like the ladies' divided skirts, rather difficult to introduce.

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There is to be a very smart function in the spring at which the members of the Rational Dress Society will all appear in their approved costume. Some of the dresses are being built already, and if they are not found a profitable investment for the owners, they will be sure to be approved of by manufacturers as they contain about twice as many yards of material as an ordinary walking dress. They are mostly made of cashmere accordion pleated—two skirts in reality united by one waistband. An American writer says that the difference between the bifurcated skirt and the ordinary one is that the wearer of the former has two skirts to lift out of the mud instead of one—a rather serious consideration when snow and slush is the order of the day.

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The question of finding a fairly remunerative profession for the "coming girl" is one that very urgently exercises the minds of parents and guardians. The idea that it is *infra dig* for a young lady to work for a salary is as exploded now as the once cherished belief that anything but a commission in a crack cavalry regiment, or a call to a fat family living was possible for the younger sons of the aristocracy. Sometime ago work like pitch could not be touched by high-bred fingers without defilement. But the levelling process of the day has changed all that. Now, we have not alone professional men but professional women of high pedigree, we have our surgeon princes, our sculptor princesses, our ducal wine merchants and green grocers, our earls in the coal trade and our countesses in the bonnet shops—even our kings and queens are willing to put on bib aprons, and tuck up their sleeves to show that they are not above taking part in the every day work of the world. Competition is at the bottom of the movement. The educated masses are crowding up into the best places, and the classes are fighting with desperation to retain precedence, lest the power to regulate the world should pass out of their hands.

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But though the world may turn topsy-turvy, genuine worth will always be sure of recognition. Even a ducal green grocer's trade success will be a question of crisp or flabby cabbages or lettuces, a coroneted wallidrag will not help to dispose of brick refuse masquerading under the title of best wall-send, nor will the dashing autograph of a society lady sell a dowdy bonnet, or an ill-made costume. Thus the survival of the fittest is even more apparent in trade than in nature's economics. There are always posts in which, in spite of the re-actionary influence of the time, the refining influence of gentle birth and breeding will have its appreciable value. In the teaching profession this is seen every day by the appointment of *bona fide* ladies to the office of head and assistant mistresses of elementary schools. The salaries, as well as the duration of the work, compare very favourably with those of the daily or resident governess. A London school ma'm begins work at 9 a.m., and leaves off at 4-30 p.m., having an interval of about an hour and a half at mid-day to return home for lunch or dinner. According to the last annual report there are in England and Wales 16,198 headmistresses of elementary schools with an average salary of £81-14-8 a year (454·9 of them being provided with houses rent free), and 9,539 assistant school mistresses with an average salary of £64-3-0. The preparation for the office of school teacher will not be found severe by any girl of average intelligence, and having once mastered the technique, she will find the work interesting and not severe, especially as she can count on free time every evening, all day Saturday, and Sunday, as well as vacations at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer amounting in all to about six weeks.

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In comparison to the hours of school teachers, those of civil service lady clerks are somewhat longer, and the work is more monotonous. The pay begins at about the same figure, but eventually rises higher. It is said that the administration proposes in future to avail itself in much larger proposes than heretofore of the work of women in all its branches, and as there are very few names on the reserve list, there will be a prospect of immediate employment for successful competitors.

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Another opening for lady workers is market gardening. In the spring, a school for teaching the newest and best methods of fruit, flower, and vegetable production will be opened near London, and it is expected that it will prove very successful. The promoter of the scheme is Mrs. Richmond, a Devonshire lady, who for years has been a very industrious gardener, and has carried on a small but profitable trade on her own account. With a ready market near at hand there is very little doubt that the speculation will pay, provided the ground rent is not exorbitant, and that the young lady pupils are not above trundling a wheelbarrow and using a spade. The question of how to deal with earth-worms and centipedes will also be a difficult one to surmount. There are so many amateur lady gardeners, who have to keep a private male assassin on the premises to dispose of these unwelcome live stock. It is to be feared that townbred pupils will be ineligible on this account. It would be disastrous if the sight of an earth-worm dispersed a horticultural class as effectively as the mouse effected a clearance of a room full of women suffragists.

MATHERAN BEFORE BREAKFAST.

THERE is no doubt at all about it. I was induced to come to Matheran entirely on false pretences. I had told them, my friends, I mean, that I wanted to go to some place for a very short holiday, where I could see all that was to be seen in the smallest possible time. I particularly wished to avoid going to some hot station which would take more time to do thoroughly than was at my disposal ; for it strikes me as highly unsatisfactory to come away from an expedition of the kind which I proposed for myself with a sense of having left anything undone in the way of sight-seeing. So they said that Matheran was just the place for me. It was not a bad little place for a short time ; but it was apt to pall on one if a protracted course of its charms was indulged in. And as for time being limited, why it was the easiest thing in the world to do all the points before breakfast. That final recommendation was enough for me. I would go to Matheran and visit every point before breakfast, or perish in the attempt. The programme was one that just fascinated me. So I took a chum of mine with me, in case I got tired of my own society, and off we started, with a liberal supply of tobacco, a map of Matheran, and other requisites. It was a lovely ride, up from Narel Station. We did it in the evening, and we were in the shade all the way after the first half mile or so ; and our spirits rose as we could make out some of the points which we meant to do before breakfast next morning. But somehow when we woke up the next morning we felt so stiff and tired after our ride of the previous evening that our enthusiasm for carrying out our programme immediately was a little chilled ; and we brought the tobacco into requisition in the verandah instead, tempering it with some sodawater, corrected by a little whiskey. By the evening a sufficient application of the above remedies made us feel considerably better ; and we decided on a short stroll by way of getting an idea of the geography of the hill. So we wandered through a succession of the most lovely glades till we found ourselves at a small but beautiful piece of water, known as Charlotte Lake, from which there was a charming view of Bombay Harbour in the distance, framed in by a foreground of precipitous crags. This alone was worth coming up to Matheran to see. It was easy enough to get to Charlotte Lake in the day-light. Now that it was dark it was quite another thing to get home again. We walked and walked and walked without apparently getting any forarder. After covering several miles, and getting more and more fogged as to our whereabouts we came to a sign-board. It was too dark to read it without a light so I struck one of my chum's best patent wax-vestas, and discovered that the inscription was "furious riding on the hill strictly prohibited." This was a highly interesting piece of information ; and I made a note of it in my pocket-book for future guidance, but it did not help us much at the time. At last we found ourselves at our destination ; by what fortuitous combination of circumstances we never could make out, but it was certainly not due to any topographical discernment on our parts. It took us some days to recover from this adventure ; but when we did manage to get out again we found that the church from which it had taken us miles to walk home was in the very next compound to us, and not two minutes' walk from our door. It was from this time that I began to feel a little sceptical as to doing all the points before breakfast. At a similar rate of progress it would take us a month of Sundays. So we held a council of war for the next few days, and then came to a decision. It is said that a council of war never fights. Ours was an exception. We hired a trusty guide, who possessed an unimpeachable moral character ; and under his ægis we adventured as far as the local emporium and replenished our stock of tobacco. This was something solid, moreover, we did not lose our way. Our enthusiasm burned up again ; and after a few days that we required to write up our diaries, we set to work to accomplish our great task.

The first thing was to put the commissariat department on a sure footing in case we got lost again, as we did not want to spend a few days in the jungle without a sufficient stock of provisions, and we did not dare calculate on getting back in time for breakfast after doing even a quarter of the points. People have been really seriously lost at Matheran. We heard of one man who went down the side of the hill with his gun, and when darkness came on he was quite unable to discover the way home. He wandered about the hillside in the dark for hours ; and at last found himself at the foot of a perpendicular precipice, which it was hopeless to think of ascending. So he determined to spend the night where he was ; and when day dawned he saw that another precipice yawned beneath him, and if he had walked a few feet from where he halted, he would inevitably have perished. So what with our own experience and his, we left nothing undone to provide against accidents. We thought we would make Louisa Point the first stage of our journey, and from thence begin our exploration of this unknown country. The commissariat train was accordingly despatched to that point ; and we sallied out later on, mounted on two of the famous Matheran hill ponies. There weren't any particular points about the chum's nag except a strongly developed propensity for going in the opposite direction to that which the rider desired, and not just that particular pace which was least likely to suit his requirements. Mine, however was a most remarkable specimen. He was so small that I could pretty well have carried him, and I was almost ashamed to burden him with my weight. But he had a great soul in a small body. I could hardly hold him ; and his zeal altogether outran his discretion. His chief feature was his capacity to amble at about three miles an hour. This was a new experience to me in the way of equestrian exercise. You had only to sit still, as if you were in an arm chair, keeping a tight hold on the reins, and he carried along as fast as an express train on the Southern Mahratta Railway. Well, off we started at last. For some time we met with no particular adventure, but when we came to a small rise, some way this side of Louisa Point, our fiery untamed steeds got altogether above themselves, and set off at racing speed, first one and then the other being ahead. We had absolutely nothing to say to the matter ; our ponies had taken over charge altogether. At first we enjoyed the joke ; and our sinking spirits revived at the possibility of doing all the points before breakfast, coming once more within the range of practical politics ; but when we rounded the last corner and found ourselves tearing along at break-neck speed along the last level bit that ended in a precipice some two thousand feet deep, we began to think that we should do one point, at all events, so thoroughly before breakfast, that to complete the rest of the programme would be hardly necessary. I pulled, chum pulled ; I yelled to chum and chum yelled to me ; but it was no go. There wasn't much time to think about it, and we acted upon our independent instincts. I nipped off, luckily it was no great height to fall from, and found myself rolling head over heels ; while the chum's pony, finding his head turned into a bushy tree, thought it time to come to an anchor. It really was a narrow squeak, for we were only a few yards from the edge ; but it was the ludicrous side of the business that struck us ; and it certainly was irresistibly funny. The commissariat department have into sight about this time ; so we decided that it was no good trying to do any more points this journey, as we might not have such luck in avoiding an experiment as impromptu aeronauts at the next one. So we admired this scenery and laid in a very good foundation for a smoke.

After this we changed our programme. We gave up all thought of achieving immortality by doing all or any specified number of points before any particular meal ; and we came to the conclusion that any one who did anything of the kind ought to be forbidden to come near the hill. What is the use of tearing round like that just for the pleasure of being able to say that you have done so, without an attempt to admire the endless variety of scenery that the hill affords ? I should think that nowhere in such a small area is so much and so varied beauty to be found. There is scenery of the wildest type, mountains, precipices, and rocks, with distant view that Turner would have loved to paint ; while on the other hand there is an endless succession of glades and vistas through forest greenery. I am proud to say that it was three weeks before we did all the points ; and thus it was more enjoyable than ever to do them over again. I must come to an end now, as I have written a longer yarn than I intended ; but I must mention one more of our experiences. Matheran is supposed to swarm with honeymooning couples, but we never could find any, though we looked for a little amusement in this way ; and we began to think that in this respect also Matheran was a delusion and a snare. But at last we found an ideal pair. They had apparently been having a little quarrel, or perhaps only a misunderstanding. Edwin was at some distance from Angelina, regarding her moodily, while she was pensively surveying the scenery. Both seemed as if they would like to make it up, but each was too proud to take the initiative. We watched them attentively. At last Edwin evidently came to the conclusion that things had gone far enough ; and he edged gently towards his better half ; while Angelina had her eye upon him though she coyly pretended not to see him. It was really as good as a play. Finally Edwin stood quite close beside Angelina and put his hand on her shoulder. Then her pride gave way, and she turned round, and they gave each other such a hug, that it was most touching to see them. Suddenly something startled them ; and with a bound they were up on the top of a tree chattering profusely. They were the finest pair of Matheran apes that we saw on the hill. Anything more human could not have been imagined. We no longer doubt the truth of Darwin's theory.

IT is reported that the formation of a syndicate in the flour-milling trades in the north of England has been effected with a capital of two millions sterling.

THE BIRDS OF INDIA.

WHEN the Secretary of State for India, at the instance of Lord Dufferin, decided to sanction the preparation of a series of works on the natural history of British India, it was unfortunately a time of severe financial distress. The rupee represented about one shilling and four pence of English money, and "eternal want of pence" vexed the soul of Lord Cross so grievously that it led him to impose very stringent limits on the extent and cost of the works to be undertaken. Several instalments of those works are now before the public, and it is evident that their utility and interest have largely suffered in consequence of the restraint imposed by financial considerations.

The general reader must necessarily be the customer whose support makes a book pay its way, and for such patrons these works are by no means so interesting as they might easily have been made, had Mr. Blanford and his colleagues not been so strictly tied to a certain *quantum* of pages and pictures. The technical details of an ornithological treatise are no doubt the essential part of the work, but treatises like Jerdon's Birds of India or Yarrell's British Birds show how the dryness of the purely technical part may be made tolerable to the general reader by the pleasing admixture of anecdote and description of habits, &c. The books before us barely give more detail than was already to be found in the British Museum Catalogue, and though we have many reasons to be thankful for these treatises, yet we cannot help feeling that the final books on the Fauna of India have yet to be written. For a ha'porth of tar, the boat was lost, and for a few thousands of rupees a great opportunity of producing an adequate and splendid work has been thrown away. One would have thought that if the Secretary of State had sanctioned even a less sum than these works have cost as a sort of guarantee against actual loss, some enterprising publisher would gladly have undertaken the task of bringing them out on an adequate scale. However, this course has not been followed, and in these remarks no reflection is intended upon the way in which the works, so far as they go, have been executed. Our complaint is that they do not go far enough. At one time we should have looked for Mr. A. O. Hume's name on the cover of these volumes, but since Mr. Hume has given up to politics and other vanities what was meant for ornithology, there is probably no Indian ornithologist so well equipped as Mr. Oates for the task of describing the birds of India. He is well known as the author of an excellent handbook of the birds of British Burma, and as one of that band of observers who made *Stray Feathers* a treasury of bird-lore second only to the *Ibis*. Here in India we can attempt to be little more than field naturalists, collectors of materials for the systematists at home, and loving students of the ways and habits of living birds, and hence the student of scientific classification must now go to the Natural History Museum in London, to examine those large series of skins that are indispensable for an accurate differentiation of genera and species. Accordingly, Mr. Oates went home and devoted two years of furlough to incessant labour at the difficult questions of classification and nomenclature. The result is that two-thirds of the species of Indian birds have been dealt with ; one third yet remains for treatment. Unfortunately, the exigencies of the Indian Service did not admit of Mr. Oates's furlough being extended to enable him to finish his task, and its completion must devolve upon the general editor of the series, Mr. W. T. Blanford. However competent a naturalist Mr. Blanford may be, and there can be no doubt of his extensive knowledge of the subject, the work must necessarily suffer from this change of author, especially as the critical dissertation, in which Mr. Oates promised to discuss the classification he had adopted and give his reasons for departing from preceding systems, cannot or will not now be written. Without this key to his changes these changes cannot receive such assent from ornithologists as they might otherwise have done, and the value of the work as an authoritative exposition of the latest theories must inevitably suffer, especially as the British Museum Catalogue frequently differs considerably from Mr. Oates's work.

When Jerdon wrote his excellent *Birds of India*, in the sixties, he enumerated and described one thousand and eight species of birds as occurring within the limits of the Indian Empire. Since that time, partly owing to territorial expansion, and partly to the labours of Mr. A. O. Hume and the band of workers he gathered round him, the number of known Indian species has increased to about fifteen hundred, or half as many again as Jerdon included in his work. This great extension of our knowledge, coupled with the great advances in scientific classification that comparative anatomists have made during the past twenty-five years, has necessitated a new survey of the birds of India, and the two volumes before us are part of the attempt that is being made to replace Jerdon's work by a treatise at once more modern and more comprehensive. These volumes deal only with one order, the Passeriformes, or perching birds, by far the largest known order, for of the twelve thousand odd species of birds found in the world, one-half belong to it, and of these six thousand, about one-sixth, or exactly 936 species, occur in India. Thus if it were not for the absence of the preliminary essay before mentioned, and the deficiency of illustrative detail, these two volumes would be an exhaustive monograph on the Indian Passeriform birds. These birds are not so interesting, or at least not so susceptible of minute observation, as the other orders that remain for Mr. Blanford to deal with, namely, the raptorial birds of day and night, the game birds, and the shore and water birds. It is to be hoped that when these come to be treated of, the editor may not find himself so restricted as to space as Mr. Oates has been.

We may now briefly peep into Mr. Oates's volumes. While they resemble in fulness of the synonomy, accurate detail of description and brevity of remarks on habits and nidification, the British Museum Catalogue of Birds, they invite comparison rather with Jerdon's work than with the huge series of volumes issued by Mr. Sharpe and his colleagues, and, as has already been said, Jerdon's work cannot be compared with Mr. Oates's on matters of classification. The Cuvierian system was almost obsolete when Jerdon wrote, and the Tentamen of Sundevall, and the labours of later naturalists have rendered it utterly antiquated ; but Jerdon will still hold his own until some writer shall arise who can enrich his work with graphic anecdotes such as abound in Jerdon's pages, and in the somewhat scatterbrained but very entertaining effusions of Mr. Hume. Mr. Oates has not been permitted to do this—his work is as decorously dull as the India Office could wish, and a "Birds of India" that will finally supersede Jerdon, must be said to be still a desideratum. Mr. Oates's classification is based on the latest researches of Mr. Seebohm, which take their start from the British Museum arrangement (based on Sundevall). He defines a passeriform bird as one that has the deep plantar tendons passerine and the palate aegithognathous, and we may explain with Mr. Oates that "the deep plantar tendons are said to be passerine when the "flexor perforans digitorum" serves the three front toes and the "flexor longus hallucis" serves the hind toe, both tendons being perfectly disconnected in such a manner that the hind toe is separately moveable from the front toes." The palate of a bird is termed aegithognathous when—but we refrain ; we may leave these matters to students of the anatomy of birds, merely assuring our readers that they will be fully instructed by diagrams and explanations if they turn to Mr. Oates's book. Mr. Oates naturally places the Corvidæ at the head of the Acromyodian Passeres, and wisely retains all the species under the generic term "Corvus." It was rather trying to find our old friend "Corvus frugilegus," the Rook, turned into "Trypanocorax frugilegus" in the B. M. Catalogue, and we congratulate him on his restoration to the genus "Corvus." There are many of the "Corvidæ" in India, and that familiar pest the Bombay crow, it will interest some to learn, rejoices in the scientific name of "corvus splendens," the glittering crow, while others of his friends will be sorry to learn that the attempt to rechristen him "corvus impudicus," the cheeky and utterly shameless crow, has not met with scientific approval. This we presume is not the fault of our black friend himself, who, as richly deserves the epithet "impudicus" as any bird could do. They are more fortunate in Burmah, where the Burmese House Crow may write "corvus insolens" as his proper title and addition, conferred on him by scientific warrant under the approval of Lord Cross and the India Office. It will surprise some to learn that the English species of magpie is not to be distinguished from the magpie of Kashmir ; though Mr. Oates is not quite accurate in saying that the magpie of Kashmir only ascends in summer to about 8,000 feet, as the present writer saw a pair of them very comfortable in the snow at 12,000 feet on the southern slopes of the Dayamur glaciers below Nunga Parbut. The magpies are all prettily plumaged birds and no one who has heard it in the jungles can forget the delightful metallic cry of the ordinary Indian tree pie. Strangely enough, the next family to the crows, the largest in size of the passerines, is that of the titmice, the smallest or almost so. But it would take too long to run through all the numerous families, to say nothing of the species or

Edgar Hepworth. Standard VI.—Scripture Horace Harwood Kiddle. 1st Prize Horace Harwood Kiddle, 2nd Prize Harry Nicker Standard V.—Scripture Arthur Tarbadin. 1st Prize Elias Samson, 2nd Prize Thomas Devine. Standard IV.—Scripture, Albert Bocke. 1st Prize Ghali "Sarna, 2nd Prize Francisco da Cunha. Standard III.—Scripture Henry Prince Rabbi. 1st Prize Edward Cooper. 1st Prize Patrick Stewart, Standard II.—Scripture Alexander Hardie. 1st Prize Alexander Hardie, 2nd Prize Victor Pate. Shorthand Prizes presented by Mr. Read, Edgar Dunk, and James Lumsden Prize for highest lasting average, presented by Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Mr. Thomas Reed.

Major Sawyer, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was an eminently satisfactory document and only had one fault about it, and that was the fulsomeness of the compliments it paid to the schoolmasters. Now, however, that the Doctor had enrolled himself among their volunteers, there might feel sure that there would be a speedy rectification of that. (Applause.)

Professor Hathornthwaite, in seconding the resolution, commented on the difficulties and anxieties of the old institution at Byculla with which he was closely connected with the magnificent institution of the present time. The report was on all grounds most encouraging and the governing body and teaching staff were to be congratulated on the efficiency and success of the institution they administered. (Applause.)

The prizes were then distributed to the students by Lord Harris, after which

H.E. the Governor, in addressing the assembly, said: Archdeacon Lewis, Ladies, and Gentlemen—If you have adopted the resolution of the mover and seconder of the report and the report itself, you have already congratulated the management of the Cathedral High Schools upon the success of their efforts during the past year and it certainly appears to me from the character of that document that you have every reason to offer them your congratulations, and that they have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their work. But we must not confine our congratulations to the commission of management alone, for I am sure on your behalf I may congratulate those boys and girls who have been successful in winning prizes to-day, whilst at the same time we should offer our sympathy to those who have not been so successful and encourage them not to relax but increase their efforts in the hope that they may gain prizes on a future occasion. (Applause.) I think you will also wish me to congratulate the boys and girls who have so kindly contributed to our pleasure to-day by their singing and exercises, and to especially thank the little ones who so gracefully and in such good time went through their "infantry drill." I would remark here in passing—whether it is due to the precocity of youth in India or whether the management have already begun to teach by phonetic spelling I do not know—that the seven young people who came to the front of the platform in the early part of the proceedings appeared to think that O and E were quite unnecessary in the word "Welcome." (Laughter.) It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the usefulness and advantage of such a school as this—a large school with a history and agreeable and honourable reminiscences—in a place like Bombay where there is such a large number of our fellow-countrymen who stand in need of facilities for giving their children the best possible education. I am sure that on your behalf as well as on the part of those who may come to India in future we may sincerely hope that these High Schools may go on with the success which has characterised them in the past. I also hope that the fact that it is possible in the near future that these schools may change the site which they have now occupied for some time, it may not tend in any way to lessen the success which has followed them in the past and that it may not be necessary for any change of site and systems entirely and that as they pass away from the site they have occupied for a certain time they may find the new one as good and agreeable as the old and that the schools will be equally successful in producing results as satisfactory as under the old conditions. Passing on to the report I think it is scarcely wise on the part of any one who offers remarks upon a system of training, or rather upon the curriculum adopted in any educational establishment, to make suggestions as to what that curriculum should include for you may depend upon it that parents themselves having regard to the future employment of their children, are much better judges of the kind of education they require, and they know fairly well what is likely to be of value to them in after-life. But I may say that it certainly does strike me as curious that the study of the vernacular languages has not been attended in the past with as much popularity and support as one would have expected. I am told by Archdeacon Lewis that the Marathi class has been more largely attended of late and that I hope should render my remarks unnecessary. But I would point out to parents and guardians that there is a field for employment under Government which only makes it necessary for the candidate to possess a knowledge of a vernacular language and I should say that Government would be by no means backward in desiring to see those young gentleman now before me, entering the lists of Government service in every department. (Applause.) Again as regards the learning of shorthand, I know that an important Commission has recently been sitting in Bombay and that it had no shorthand writer present. Every question and answer of the witnesses had actually to be written down in longhand and sent in to the Commission. It would be quite impossible to have such a procedure as that in England as time is too valuable. Parliamentary Committees would be absolutely stranded if the evidence which given before them was not taken down by shorthand experts, their business and duties could not be successfully accomplished. Therefore is a considerable field for employment in that direction for any young gentleman who likes to take up the pursuit of shorthand, graduating probably to reporting, and so benefitting every one who is a public speaker. I have never been so grateful to any class of the community in this world as I have been to shorthand reporters especially when I read in the newspapers the following morning their idea of what I have spoken on the previous evening. (Applause.) You will be good enough to qualify my suggestions as to the future careers of some of your children. You will of course always be guided by your own ideas of what is good for them. You are, as I have already remarked, the best judges of what is good for them and what is wanted, and, of course have no intention of purchasing an article that is of no use to you. A certain distinguished gentleman was recently passing through Bombay when a carriage was offered to him and he was solicited to buy it because it was cheap. He did not agree with the person who was endeavouring to sell the carriage because he did not want the carriage and as he did not require it he said he was perfectly certain that a thing he did not want could never be cheap to him. (Laughter and applause.) Touching upon a not uncoogenial subject to myself, athletics, I see that the game of cricket is pursued and I take no objection to that. I cannot altogether sympathise with the fits shown on account of the Bombay and Poona [illegible] under the impression that that match is the only one Poona has won this year and it would be unfair to grudge them that one poor little ewe lamb. (Laughter.) I observe there is no reference to any other class of athletics other than cricket in the report. This is a subject that has been forced upon the attention of Local and Provincial Governments recently by the reports of the Education Committee and specially brought to our notice by the Government of India. The latter impress on Local Government that they should do their best to encourage athletics in schools of all kinds, and at this moment Government is endeavouring to encourage that by finding the means of distributing athletic apparatus in all parts of this Presidency. It is thus hoped that all schools will include in their institutions those gymnastic exercises which do so much to set up a boy's frame at the very time of life it wants strengthening and making firm. (Loud applause.) With regard to the Cadet Corps, I am sure, I can endorse what has been said by Major Sawyer and sincerely hope and trust every effort will be made to support the excellent corps which is commanded by my honourable friend, Mr. Justice Bayley, and to endeavour will be made by those interested in military exercises and get an early idea on the part of the boy of military drill and the handling of such arms as they are entrusted with. They may be perfectly certain that to the end of their life will never regret having gone through a little drill and been subjected to a certain amount of military discipline. (Applause.) Passing allusion has been made in the report to a subject which has created a little public anxiety of late; I refer to the question of the amalgamation of the Frere Fletcher School with the girls' school of the Cathedral Schools. I mention it here in order to allay that apprehension which appears to have existed in some minds that Government were about to do something absolutely illegal. Well, I can endorse what my friend the Venerable Archdeacon wrote to the papers the other day, and I beg to assure any who may have had these apprehensions that to the best of my ability I shall endeavour with the help of my honourable colleagues not to do anything illegal and that whatever we have to do shall be done in as public a manner as possible and in no underhand way. (Loud applause.) In conclusion ladies, and gentlemen, there must be many, if not all here, who will join me in being sincerely grateful that while the intellectual and physical training is not neglected by the management of these schools they also lay very great stress upon the moral training of the young, they recognise most fully the great value of a sure and strong foundation of belief in the presence of a Supreme and Benedicent Being over all we do, and I am sure so far as is in our power we will support the management of this institution in their endeavours to give the opportunity to every boy and every girl who attends these schools of securing a moral training which they will inevitably find most useful and strengthening throughout the whole of their lives. I have now nothing more to do than repeat my own and your congratulations to the management for the success which has met their endeavours and for approbation they have received from the Inspector of Schools and on my own part to thank you exceedingly for the very patient hearing you have given me. (Loud applause).

The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, said: The pleasing duty devolves on me this evening of moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency Lord Harris for presiding on this occasion. Perhaps as this is the last occasion I shall have an opportunity of speaking to any of you on the question of education, I may be permitted to say one word before "God save the Queen" is sung. With regard to what his Excellency has said about Marathi, I am sure we all feel that he has conferred on us a great boon by informing the parents of children that there is a prospect of employment for those who will take the trouble to learn a vernacular. Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that the reason why a vernacular has not hitherto been taught in our schools is that there has been no particular examination which admitted a vernacular as a subject until the Fraser School Examination was established and recently Marathi finds no place in the code under which a grant-in-aid is earned. We are too great paupers to be able to teach subjects for which no provision is made, for we are unable to put an extra master or mistress in the schools without very serious financial considerations. As regards athletics I am very happy to be able to assure his Excellency that though the report says nothing about athletics except cricket, nevertheless boys of this school are practised in athletic exercises, for they play football as well as cricket, they have parallel bars and the usual athletic apparatus found in play-grounds, while they are also drilled by a Sergeant. (Applause.) As regards the amalgamation of the two schools I am not prepared to say anything except that it has given me unfeigned pleasure this evening to hear his Excellency remark, what everyone with common sense must know, that Government is not prepared to endeavour to do an unjust act by appealing to the highest authorities of justice. Now, with regard to the schools generally I may say to the parents as a final word of counsel before I leave Bombay, that it appears to me that the time has come when there might be a larger element of technical education in our boys' and girls' schools so that the boys, when their career has been decided upon, may be educated towards that career, so that when they leave school they may not have to unlearn or forget some of the subjects which occupied their time during the last two years of their school life. (Hear hear.) In the girls' school I should like to see domestic economy holding a very prominent place than at present. As to the object of education in our schools. I may say that girls should first be made good wives and mothers; they must be Christian women, therefore religious education is most important. Next to that I think a girl must be a past mistress in domestic economy and after that *longo intervallo* may be able to play the piano and paint her husband's portrait. (Laughter and applause.) I ask you who have passed the meredian of life whether a well painted portrait of yourself by your wife after your honey-moon is ended is to be compared with a well-cooked dinner and a clean home.—I think not. (Laughter.) I would also ask any member of my own brave sex whether the enjoyment of a well-executed movement from Chopin is not seriously marred by a hicking collar caused by a buttonless shirt, or the inconvenience of a bunched-up darn in one's stocking. (Loud laughter.) Girls should first be taught to be Christian women and good wives first; and then to manage their households, and then to play the piano. (Loud applause.) I have now great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks on your Excellency for having kindly consented to preside to this occasion. (Applause.)

The motion was warmly carried and in reply his Excellency said: I am exceedingly obliged to you for so friendly moving the vote of thanks. I should, however, before this have apologised to you for the absence of Lady Harris. As perhaps some of you have discovered, Bombay is rather an exacting place. There is a good deal to do, and it is only by a discreet distribution of ourselves that we are able to get through all the work there is to be done. It would have pleased Lady Harris immensely to be here, and she feels that she is the loser by having to be elsewhere. (Loud Applause.)

The proceedings concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HINDU RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS.

As the Bombay opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill have resolved to assemble at Madhava Baug on Sunday, and enter a protest against the measure mainly on the ground that it is a breach of the sacred pledge of the British Government to leave its subjects in the enjoyment of complete freedom of action in regard to religious matters and ancient usages, it will not be out of place to take a brief retrospect of those laws which the Legislature has passed since the advent of British rule in India up to now with a view to put down certain so-called religious customs which it regarded as inhuman. It is perhaps too much to expect the opponents of the Bill to discuss the principle of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill by the light of past legislation in similar matters, for by determining to confine their meeting only to those who disapprove of the Bill and exclude from it all who take a different view, they have shown that they are not willing to hear both sides of the question. Such a meeting may send a strong protest; but it certainly will not be entitled to claim that its representations, based on one-sided information and guidance, should have much importance attached to them. I hope, however that the gentlemen who are to assemble at Sunday's meeting will not commit the error of supposing that when they have cited a number of texts from the Shastras in defence of their position, and raised the cry of religion in danger, they have knocked the principle of the Bill on the head. The Bill cannot stand or fall as the Shastras dictate. Its principle, I maintain, does not depend on the texts of the Hindu lawgivers. It draws and is entitled to draw its main support and justification from the fact that the Legislature has never tolerated any inhuman custom, because the Shastras enjoined it, and I should like to know what the opponents of the Bill have to say to the argument in support of it, that it is in complete harmony with the principle and the policy of natural justice and humanity which has hitherto formed the distinguishing feature of the penal laws of the British rulers in India.

The main objection to the Bill is that it proposes to declare that as a *crime* which religion not only sanctions but strictly enjoins. The objection, in effect, comes to this, that the Legislature should not treat any act as an offence, which has religious sanction. In other words, the Legislature are asked by the objectors to take the Shastras as their guide in framing their penal laws, because they say her Majesty has promised from time to time not to interfere with religious usages. I contend that nowhere, either in the principles or practice of the Government or the Legislature is there any such promise as can be held to take away absolutely from the Legislature the power of penalising any and every religious act or practice which is barbarous and inhuman. This I shall try to make clear by tabling a short retrospect of some of the policy administered by the Legislature in the past.

In various parts of the country, particularly in Bengal which now heads the opposition to the Bill, when Mahomedan rule had prevailed before the British conquered them, the criminal law administered by the latter for some time after their conquest was Mahomedan. The Hindu Shastras, so far as criminal justice was concerned, had no weight given to them by the Mahomedans. When the British succeeded the latter in power, they adopted the Mahomedan criminal law too. This law was enforced for some time, but in the year 1772, the Court of Directors, feeling convinced that the Mahomedan criminal law contained many defects, led to serious inconveniences, and was in several respects incompatible with the principles of justice and humanity, took up the question of remodelling and reforming all the branches of Indian jurisprudence. They wrote to the Government of India to take the necessary steps in the matter. Accordingly Warren Hastings, prepared a plan, conforming as he put it, "to the manners and understanding of the people and exigencies of the country, adhering as closely as possible to their ancient usages and institutions. But in particularly noted that there was no pledge or promise in this to enforce the Hindu Shastras rigidly out of deference to religion and custom. On the other hand, while the Supreme Court at Calcutta was directed that it should adopt such forms of procedure as would be adopted to "the religion and manners of such natives," it was also warned that it should adopt them "as far as the same may consist with the due execution of the laws and "the attainment of justice." This was as regards Calcutta; but as regards the Mofussil subject to the jurisdiction of the East India Company it was ruled that it should be "lawful for the Governor-General and Council of the United Company's Settlement at Fort William in Bengal from time to time to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations for the good order and Civil Government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid and other factories and places subordinate or to be subordinate there to as *shall be deemed just and reasonable* such rules "ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to *the laws of the realm.*" Thus the Governor General and Council were authorised to frame laws not repugnant to the laws of the British Empire—that is, power was given them to frame those laws in accordance with justice and humanity. All this was in 1773 when the Parliament laid down to the words I have quoted what line of policy should be adopted by the Government in its legislative department. The framed, however, in accordance therewith were not free from defects. And it was in 1790 that we find Lord Cornwallis pointing out that those defects should be remedied and that the Government, as the ruling authority of the land, had the power, based both on *principal* and precedent, of making criminal laws conformable to "*Natural Justice and the good of society.*" In a minute, dated the 1st December, 1790, his lordship said:—"With a view to ascertain more particularly the nature and causes of the defects (in the administration of criminal justice) and to collect the necessary information for working them, I directed some queries to be stated to the magistrates of the several districts; from their answers to which it will appear that the evils complained of proceed from two obvious causes; first, the defects in the Mahomedan law; and secondly the defective constitution of the courts established for the trial of offenders. A provision agains the first of the defects cannot otherwise be made then by our correcting such parts of the Mahomedan law "as are most evidently contrary to natural justice and the good of society. That this Government is competent to such an amendment of that law, as may appear thus essentially necessary cannot, I think, admit of a doubt, since being entrusted with the Government of the country we must be allowed to exercise the means necessary to the object and end of one Government; besides that we appear to possess a sufficient legal recognition of the right in question from this—that the alterations made in the established Mahomedan law of the country by the first Code of Judicial Regulations of 1773 and more particularly that entire alteration and new very severe provision, therein contained for the punishment of dacoits, together with the superintendence and control over all the new Criminal Courts, which the said regulations vested in the Company's covenanted servants, stand both fully submitted to Parliament." We have here Lord Cornwallis's testimony to the fact that the Government possessed the right of amending its criminal laws so as to adopt them to "natural justice and the goodof society," implying thereby that nothing not even religion could stand in its way where the good of society demanded that a inhuman practice would be declared criminal. He argues from two undeniable circumstances—(1) "the object and end" of the British Government and (2) the fact that that Government had amended the Mahomedan criminal law itself by means of various alterations, the chief of which was that "professional robbery and dacoity not recognised as offences by that law, were declared as crimes—that the Government could amend the criminal law so as to make it worthy of a civilised Government. It is not necessary that I should mention what subsequent Viceroys said on the subject or how the subsequent Acts of Parliament recognised this power of the Government and did not commit the Government or the Legislature to the toleration of inhuman practices sanctioned by religion. The Law Commission appointed at the instance of Parliament some years after was distinctly authorised by Parliament to suggest "such alterations as might in their (Commission's) opinion be beneficially made in the said courts" justice of and police establishment, forms of judicial procedure, and "laws, due regard" being had to the distinctions of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories. This language is again very guarded—it does not mean that the legislation in India is to wink at every religious practice, however inhuman it may be, but to pay "due regard" to it by "due regard" being meant such regard as is reasonable and consistent with the dictates of humanity. The Proclamation of 1858 is equally guarded on the point; but what is more important, Section 19 of the Indian Council's Act of 1861 by providing that any member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council can introduce "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General" any measure affecting "the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of her Majesty's subjects in India" show s as explicitly as possible that the Council can, where it is necessary and expedient, legislate on questions falling within the domain of religion and usage.

The opponents of the Bill are, therefore, not right in contending that the British Government is so absolutely pledged to its policy of religious neutrality as to be bound to tolerate to inhuman practices because they are sanctioned and enjoined religion. The Hindoo Shastras have never been the criminal law of the country either under Mahomedan or British rule. On the other hand, while adhering "as far as possible" to our usages, the Government has gone on from time to time amending the criminal law so as to make it conformable to the dictates of humanity and the exigencies of the times. This has been its policy from the beginning and it has been throughout consistent.

This is rendered still more clear by the number of enactments which the British Legislature in India has passed from time to time with a view to put down "inhuman" practices sanctioned by religion. I will mention the principal of these enactments, as they will show how the Legislature has discarded the Shastras where the interests of humanity rendered it incumbent on its part to interfere:—I first call attention to Bengal Regulation 21 of 1795, the preamble of which runs thus;—"The reverence paid by the Hindoos to Brahmins and the reputed inviolability of their persons and the loss of or prejudice to caste that ensues from proving the cause of their death have in some places in the provinceBenares and more especially in the Pergannahs of Kantit and Budhoee, been converted by some of the more unlearned part of them into the means of setting the laws at defiance from the fixed and unfrequent punishment of the persons of the Hindoo religion, to whose lot it must frequently fall to be employed in enforcing against such Brahmins any process or demands on the part of Government. The devices occasionally put in practice under such circumstances by these Brahmins are, lacerating their own bodies, either more or less sightly, with knives or razors; threatening to swallow or sometimes actually swallowing poison or some powder which they allege to be such or constructing, as is sometimes called a *Koorh* in which they raise a pile of wood or of other combustibles, and betaking themselves to fasting, real or pretended, place within the area of the *Koorh* an old woman with a view to sacrifice her by setting fire to the *Koorh* on the approach of any person to serve them with any process or to exercise coercion over them on the part of Government or its d-legates. These Brahmins, likewise, in the event of their not obtaining relief within a given time for any loss or disappointment that they may have justly or unjustly experienced also occasionally bring out their women or children and causing them to sit down in the view of the peon who is coming towards them in front of their residence, or its delegates, they brandish their swords and threaten to behead or otherwise slay these females or children on the nearer approach of the peon; and there are instances in which, from resentment at being subjected to arrest or coercion or other molestation they have actually not only inflicted wounds on their own bodies but put to death with their swords the females of their families or their own female infants or some aged female procured for the occasion or who are likely to prove always unwilling victims; on the contrary, from the prejudices in which they are brought up, it is supposed that in general they consider it incumbent on them to acquiesce cheerfully in this species of self-devotement rather from motives of mistaken honor of resentment and revenge, believing that after death they shall become the tormentors of those who are the occasion of their being sacrificed. This practice, it is apprehended, has a religious prejudice; and the women, who were its victims, deliberately allowed themselves to be killed under a superstitious belief. Religious though the practices were, the Legislature put them down.

2. Until 1817 the Brahmins of Benares had been exempted from the punishment of death for the offence of murder. But Regulation 17 of 1817 removed that exemption.

3. Regulation 17 of 1826 put down the religious custom of what is called sitting *Dharna*, or "the practice of illegal duress by individual for the extortion of money or for the recovery of debts without authority from the Civil Magistrate." This custom had a religious basis, for if a Brahmin sat *dharna*, it was believed that so long as he remained fasting in that condition, "it was equally incumbent on the party who is the occasion of such Brahmin's thus sitting to abstain from nourishment until the latter be satisfied." The Mahomedan law did not provide for any punishment for this offence and the regulation in question was therefore passed to root out the inhuman custom, religious though it was.

4. Regulation 17 of 1829 abolished *Suttee*. This was admittedly a religious practice. Before legislating against it, Lord William Bentinck consulted several individuals, Europeans as well as Native. Many looked upon it as a part of their religion and history in support of the custom had a religious origin, the Legislature, instead of abolishing it altogether, should simply minimise its horrors by directing that every case of *Sutte* should be allowed to take place under the personal supervision of a responsible Government officer, the public being excluded from the place of the funeral "pyre." Others suggested the penalty of death for on act which the Government had enacted that then was too much. When Lord William found that a great majoity of the people was against his proposal to abolish *Suttee*, we sent for the greatest social reformer of the time —Raja Rammohun Roy—and asked him what he thought the best thing to do under the circumstances. Lord William explained to the reformer that for his part he has strongly inclined to abolish the practice. Roy sympathised with his Lordship's resolution, but suggested it would be better to begin by abolishing the practice only so far as Bengal was concerned. Lord William replied that such partial suppression would be regarded as a confession of weakness on the part of Government. Ultimately he made up his mind to abolish it root and branch; he stood firm though even his council wavered, and had the law passed. Thus India was saved from a most barbarous and inhuman practice which had tried to justify itself in the name of religion and usage.

5. According to both the Hindu and the Mahomedan law *change of religion* disabled a man from the right of inheriting any property. By means of regulation 7 of 1832, which applied only to Bengal, the disability was removed and thus a religious injunction was set at nought to make way for a more humane and liberal principle of law.

6. Act No. 30 of 1836 was aimed at *Thuggee*, which was "a crime of murder committed by professional robbers, who strangled their victims, usually with a handkerchief and offered them, as an offering to the goddess "Kali."

7. Act No. 10 of 1840 abolished certain pilgrim taxes and made better provision for the management of the temple of Jugernauth. The taxes in question had not only been sanctioned by long usage but owed their origin and continance to a religious superstition. When the Legislature proposed to abolish them, some educated Hindoos suggested that instead of abolishing them altogether the Legislature had better continue them and utilise the proceeds of the tax for the purposes of the education of the people. But the Legislature regarded the imposts as objectionable and oppressive and abolished them. What is more important, the Legislature in entrusting the Raja of Khoorda with the management of the temple of Jugernauth enjoined that the said Raja and all persons connected with the said temple shall on all occasions be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the temple, or by ancient and established usage *so far as the same may be consistent with the provisions of this Act.*" I italicise the last words because they show that when the Legislature found that the affairs of a great temple, to which large members of pilgrims flocked, were mismanaged and the pilgrims oppressed, it interfered and directed that the government of the temple should be in accordance with established usage only so far as that usage was consistent with the provisions of its own law. This was certainly interference with religion—and interference of a beneficial character.

8. Act No. 5 of 1843 abolished slavery. I call this piece of legislation an interference with religion, because both the Hindu Shastras and Mahomedan law recognised slavery and permitted it.

9. Act No. 21 of 1850. According to the Hindu Shastras and the Mahomedan law no Hindu or Mahomedan changing his religion could inherit any property. Regulation 7 of 1832 had removed this disability, but that law applied only to Bengal. Act No. 21 of 1850 merely extended that regulation to all the parts of the territory governed by the East India Company. This interference on the part of the Legislature with one of the most rigorous and strict injunctions of the Hindu Shastras did give rise to opposition. From the journal of the period we glean that Bombay regarded the measure with indifference,(perhaps because there was no Madhav Baug then); Madras protested against the measure. But what is most curious, the Bengalis, who were not affected by the Act, because it only proposed to extend to the other parts of the country what had already been the law in Bengal ever since 1832, also got up meetings to protest against the Act. And we find a journal of the time observing what stands true of the present opposition to the Protected Age Bill:—"The most opposite parties—those who treat the popular superstition with the utmost ridicule and those who are completely enslaved by it—united in opposition to the measure." The Mahomedans remained indifferent. The Legislature carried its point, and Bengal, unaffected though it was by the Acts, nevertheless sent up a petition to Parliament, raising the cry of religion in danger. But nothing came of it and the Act stands in the Statute Book to the everlasting credit of the British Indian Legislature.

10. Act 15 of 1856 legalised the marriages of Hindu widows. This Act too encountered a great deal of opposition. Monster meetings were held and long and strongly worded petitions sent to the Legislature imploring it not to pass the law as it was a measure interfering with Hindu Shastras Sir John Peter Grant, who introduced the measure, in the Council, defended it on the ground that the Shastras did not prohibit widow marriage and cited *the very Raghunandan*, whom Sir Romesh Mitter has called to his aid for the purpose of opposing the Protected Age Bill, as one who had advocated the cause of widow marriage and gone so far in his advocacy of it as to firmly resolve that his own widowed daughter should remarry. Perhaps the Bengali gentleman who thinks Mr. Justice Telang is not a good Hindu because he supports the present Bill, will explain whether Raghunandan was a good Hindu. It is significant circumstance that the Bengalis have become Raghunadan's followers only so far as this particular question is concerned, taking from him such rules as are bad and leaving alone such as are good. To come to the opposition to the Widow Marriage Bill, the argument of its opponents was that it interfered with the Hindu religion. Sir John Peter Grant repudiated this notion, and his remarks in reply to the opponents of the measure would serve equally as a reply to the opponents of the Bill, for he said it is that "he was not sure that it (the Act) might not interfere with the sports of some Hindoos. In every country there were too many who made it their sport to tyrannise over the conduct and the consciences of others. He could not be sure that this Bill might not be displeasing to some on this ground. . . . Remonstrances springing from such a feeling this Council might well disregard." Sir Barnes Peacock supported the measure and in answering the argument that it interfered with the Hindu religion, pointed out *when and under what circumstances and in what cases* the Legislature was bound to interfere with religious customs. Sir Barnes' remarks on this point are so far-reaching, for they apply fully to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. He said:—

"When the commission of an act or the omission of a duty would be an offence against society, a political Government interfered to prevent that Act or omission. But it did that for the protection of Society, not for the protection of religion. Upon what principle was it that the Indian Legislature had proceeded with reference to the practices of *suttee* . . . . . was an injury to Society. It was an injury to Society that a widow should burn or bury herself with the body of her husband or that any one should assist her in doing so; and, therefore, the Legislature had interfered and made the practice illegal. If a person believed it to be his imperative duty to do any act which would not be an injury to his fellowmen or to Society at large, the Legislature would not forbid him to do it; but if he believed it to be his imperative duty to offer human sacrifice, the Legislature would interpose and say:—*"We will not allow you to carry out your belief to injury of your followmen."* . . . "Under no circumstances ought the Legislature to interfere with the privilege of a man to do any act which in his own conscience he believed he was bound to do, unless such act should be injurious to Society. But where such an act would be injurious to Society he (Sir Barnes) maintained that it was the duty of the Legislature to prevent him from doing it."

These words most aptly express what the principle and the policy of the British Legislature in India have been and ought to be with regard to inhuman practices sanctified by religion. The Shastras have no *locus standi* where an act is plainly injurious to individuals and society. To condemn and oppose the Protected Age Bill in this name is to call in the British Legislature in India to abdicate its functions as a Government, bound to repress all inhumanity, and frame its Penal Code on the model of the Shastras, though for centuries the Shastras have not been the Criminal Code of the country.

After all these enactments came the Penal Code. Her Majesty's Proclamation, on which the opponents of the Protected Age Bill so fondly rely, was issued in 1858, and it did not at all pledge the Legislature so absolutely as the opponents suppose to the policy of non-interference with inhuman, though religious, customs. The Penal Code came into force two years after, and it too declared as criminal certain religious customs, to some of which I need only refer to sections 31 and 372 of it.

The Legislature has thus never refused to interpose where an inhuman practice, defended on religious grounds, had to be stopped. Why should it refuse to interpose now? The cry of religion in danger is not only an old but discredited cry. Are we to have our criminal laws framed in accordance with the antiquated, conflicting, and barbarous injunctions of the Shastras? Since the advent of the British rule in India, can we point to a single period when the Shastras were taken as their guides and monitors by the Legislature? If our criminal justice is to be administered in accordance with the Shastras, what becomes of all the enactments above named? Would not the Government then be bound to revive *Suttee* and slavery, *Sharan* and *Koorh*, and declare that Brahmins convicted of murder shall not be hanged? The mob of Madhav Baug may not be capable of comprehending the ludicrous position into which the Government will be landed if that Government defers their wishes and give up the Protected Age Bill because the Shastras sanction inhumanity, but the Government has a policy and a principle to maintain. The occasion is one when it owes a sacred duty to itself and to its subjects. It must stand calm and firm and proceed with the good measure it has taken in hand, remembering that that measure is in perfect accord with the policy which has formed all along the elevating feature of its criminal laws in particular.

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made:—12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.—Lieutenant F. C. Laing, late 39th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 4th Sikh Infantry—Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, 21st Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. J. Ryder to be permanent Wing Officer. 35th Sikhs.—Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem. vice Haughton, seconded for employment in the Intelligence Branch of the War Office. 2nd-Lieutenant J. G. Crosthwaite to be Wing Officer on probation of vice Bradshaw. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Captain W. H. Cazalit, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Hunter appointed to the 40th Baluch Infantry.

Captain Cazalit's appointment to the 38th Bengal Infantry, previously notified, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant G. P. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry, has been temporarily attached to the 28th Punjab Infantry for field service in the Black Mountain.

The following officers have been temporally attached to the regiments specified for service with the Miranzai Field Force. To 3rd Sikhs.—Lieutenant H. W. Codrington of the Corps of Guides. To 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. D. Grant of the 6th Punjab Infantry. To 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants H. A. Cooper of the 1st Sikhs and G. H. Boisragon of the 1-5th Gurkhas. To 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Manning of the 4th Sikhs.

Second-Lieutenant W. B. Hickie, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, has been granted three months' privilege leave to Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave to England:—Major E. Lloyd, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year on private affairs. Captain E. E. B. Oldfield, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for one year on medical certificate. Major W. Hill 1-2nd Gurkhas, for one year on private affairs. Colonel H. E. Eliot, 4th Bengal Infantry, for one year on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Churchill, 1st Gurkhas, for one year on private affairs. Captain A. B. Phipps, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months on private affairs, Lieutenant G. H. Dale, 19th Punjab Infantry, for one year on medical certificate. Surgeon D. Wardrop, M. S, having on the 2nd February 1891 reported his arrival from England, is attached to tee Allahabad Station Hospital for duty, pending instructions from Army Head Quarters. Veterinary Surgeon G. C. O. Fowler, now at Allahabad, proceeds to England on expiration of his Indian tour of service,

THE MARRYATT CUP.

In the second ties played yesterday, Barton beat Jacob.—6-1, 6-3.7

HIGH COURT.—February 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

For Judgment Decided.

339-90—Mirza, H. K—Vithal Ramchundra vs Lingoobai and others—Ganardhun.

For investigation of pauperism.

79-90—In person—Munshi Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin vs Behanbee—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

582-90—Bicknell and M—Besipersad Behanlal and another vs Mahomed Ghulam Khushal and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

613-90—In person—Baliaram Gangaram vs Haskilkhan bin Allumkhan—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

593-90—Khanderao, M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

338-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Lukhumsey Dev vs Balkrishna Bhawoo Prubhu Godekur—Payne, G and S.

159-88—Pandya, G and S—Sheikh Ismail Ali Mad vs Jamadar Gulab bin Nassur bin Saiteh, &c.—Crawford B B and B.

445-90—Conroy and B—Luckmidas Coverjee and another vs Dewcoorbai—Jefferson, B D and K.

374-90—Jefferson B D and K—Premjee Tricumdas vs Toolsidas Ludha—Crawford, B, B and B.

The approaching French Exhibition at Moscow is to be divided into nine groups of subjects. The first will include painting, sculpture, and architecture. The second, which will have seven sections, will include all that relates to teaching, from the elementary schools to the universities. In the third group (of six sections) furniture and ornaments will find place. In the fourth group will be found the products of the loom. All that relates to metals and mining will find place in the fifth group. The seventh group will include machinery and electric lighting. The agricultural, brewing, and wine-producing group will come next. Rural economy and horticultural close the list. A number of distinguished men from the West are expected to take part, and Pasteur is to be the president of the Medical Section. There are to be no prizes. Customs duty will only be paid on such goods as are sold.

According to instructions from Lisbon, the Money Order system is to be extended to Macao and Timor, and to the Portuguese possessions in India.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The annual soiree of this Institution will be held this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Committee of the Circle has provided for the occasion a very formidable programme of music, vocal and instrumental. Amongst the performers we notice the names of such talented artists as Mr. and Miss Schmuck, Mr. Mull, Mr. and Miss Pedraza, Miss Bowack and Miss Fischer. The instrumental music comprises Mendelssohn's "Marchi des prêtres" (two violins, cornet, piano and harmoninm); Mollenhaner's "La jolie coquette" (violin solo with piano accompaniment). Mendelssohn's "Concerto en sol mineur" (piano); "Faust's" Concert-Fantaisie sur des airs Hongrois" (violin solo with piano accompaniment); Labitzkis "Le reve de la vachere" (two violins) and Mendelssohn's "Marche Nuptiale" (two violins, cornet, piano and harmonium). The vocal music comprises songs in French as Braga's "La Serenata" and Fagliafico's "Quand l'oisean chante," &c. As the object of the Circle is to promote the study of the French language, monologues in French will be delivered by Mr. H. Gnes. Mr. G. Rat, and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee; the first named gentleman will recite an original monologue "Bombay" composed by himself; the last two gentlemen will deliver "Myope" and Barbasson respectively.

MISS ANNA PARNELL ON POLITICAL HYPNOTISM.

The *Times* Dublin correspondent gives the following abstract of a letter which Miss Anna Parnell, who has not been heard of in political life since 1882, coatributes to the literature of the split:—

Perhaps, after all, the difficulty which was created by one woman may be solved by another.

Miss Anna Parnell, who has not been heard of in politics for a long time, has come to the front again with a smart and piquant letter addressed to the *Freeman's Journal*, in which she proposes an original plan for settling the whole question. It is practically to begin *de novo* the Home Rule movement. She suggests that if the Home Rule Association were now revived on a national and independent basis, it would tend to protect the interests of the country and prevent them from suffering through the conflict. She knows that the Home Rule League merged itself in the National League; but when this fusion took place the circumstances were entirely different from those now prevailing. The Home Rule League had brought the fact that Ireland had not accepted English rule, and never meant to, out of obscurity, and upheld it. The National League and the Parliamentary Party, so long as they continued trustworthy, could do all that was possible towards procuring the actual triumph of the principle. All that is changed now. A lively civil war is raging, while to watch over the vital interests of Ireland there is the National League, which is inadequate, and the Parliamentary Party, which is no longer trustworthy. The party cannot henceforth be trusted as a safe guide in a difficulty. If the approbation of any person whatsoever were essential to their choice of a chairman, it was their business to provide for that requirement at the proper time. If they did not try to do that, they showed incompetence; and if they did try, and succeeded so badly, they showed incompetence again. "Some say," she observes, "that in the first instance, they did not know what they were doing, and say it so pathetically as to make us hope that in future they will take their nurses with them when they go out. Others say they were misled by personal affection; others, that they were 'too loyal.' It is simply from an excess of virtue that people are mean enough to blame them. Others, again, take it for granted that it was Mr. Parnell's fixed intention to retire, wh

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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

CASCARADYNE
The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
SURE CURE. CERTAIN IN ACTION. WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Editors of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them to cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—The Lancet, Oct. 27th, 1888.
THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
This acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from the delightful grateful tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring it to health and vigour. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Bad Digestion, Bad Blood, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are all signs in a measure from Constipation.
Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tablets can be carried in the pocket, and one dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant for room or vessel.
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from all poisonous matter, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and will have the power to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not destroyed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Forms of the Fever, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
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Mistress:—Take away all those pernicious fruits. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, ma'am.
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 177, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.
Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (the renowned Singer) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."
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Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (in most cases in a few minutes). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.
Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

Observe Perfect PURITY Guaranteed
Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey
Established 1784.
Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.
Trade Mark.
Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.
OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,
"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—
I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.
Writing in the World of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—
MENTION made, in certain Reminiscences of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

600 Opinions. 600
W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."
"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."
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PARIS EXHIBITION.
OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL.
JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.
"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.
THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For Cylinders, Valves, Shafting, Bearings, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agent—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

OLD SHIRTS made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.
Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free.
Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.
IRISH LINENS
Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.
IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.
B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED
CROWN TUBE WORKS
WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND.
Branch Depots—
London: 108, Southwark Street.
Leeds: 6, Mark Lane, New Briggate.
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INVENTORS AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBING. IRON OR STEEL TUBES UP TO 6 FEET DIAMETER. IRON OR BRASS VALVES AND COCKS. SCREWING MACHINES.
Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, India, and Colonial Departments.
Highest Awards—
PARIS, 1855 and 1867.
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MELBOURNE, 1881.
11 MEDALS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.
HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.
The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—The Lancet.
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—The Chemist and Druggist.
GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—The Chemist and Druggist.
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.
*HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.
*HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE. For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
*HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS. A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. "Added to the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—The Chemists' Journal.
HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble). Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.
*HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
*NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.
W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} HULL, ENGLAND.
Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India: if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.
HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR, (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best cod Liver oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

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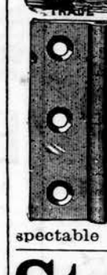
TRADE MARK.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Do not be induced to accept any other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
COD LIVER OIL,
Is simply a pure oil! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have NEW oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
It For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.
West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTICES.
Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two, "to three months treatment."
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 600 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This Vinous-Elixir is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for Anæmia, Chlorosis, for Scrofulous Affections, etc.
PARIS, 19, RUE DROUOT, 19, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: Bombay, Kemp & Co; Paris, Chassaing & Co, 8, Avenue Victoria.
"Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool "Exibition 1886) are the only French "chemists whose medicaments were "awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat "of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta "Exibition 1883-84".

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 Sold by all Chemists
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NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache and in all cases of nervous excitement.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1345 Sold by all Chemists
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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITES, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 4 8 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 13 0
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WINE MERCHANTS,
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THE CHEAPEST, being sold at Manufacturers' own Prices, saving the Retailers' or Agents' Profits guaranteed most Reliable and Lasting Time-Keepers. Rs. a

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(The above Campaign Lever Watches are the best known in India.)

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Our No. 73, Keyless, ½ plate Lever Watch, setting hands from outside, gilted movement, Nickel Silver Case. At Cost Price, without Warranty Paper.....Rs. 8-8 / With Warranty Paper for one year..... „ 10-8 / With Warranty Paper for two years ..... „ 13-0

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G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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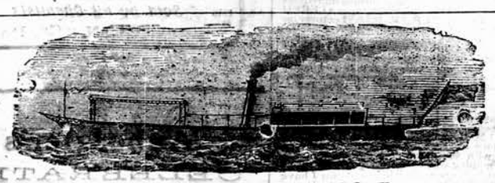

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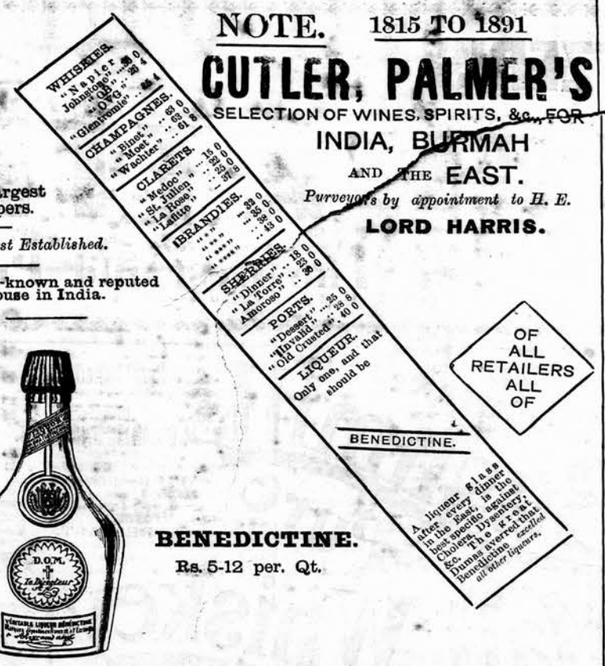

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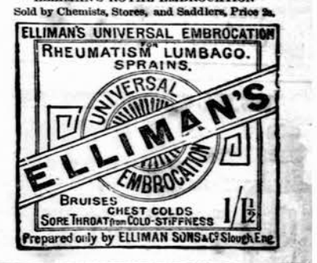

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